

WEST BERKSHIRE
UNITED
SANITARY DISTRICTS.

Annual Report

for the Year, 1913.

BY

W. SISAM, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ABINGDON :

PRINTED BY BURGESS & SON, "YE OLDE PRINTINGE WORKES."

1914.

WEST BERKSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the constituent
District Councils.*

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1913, upon the health of the West Berks United Districts.

In the absence of definite information as to the prevalence of sickness, other than notifiable disease, the state of the public health of communities can only be expressed in terms of rates of mortality and incidence of notified disease. The larger the population upon which these statistics are based, the more reliable index do they afford, so I have thought it desirable to deal rather more fully with the statistics of the West Berks United Districts, as a whole, than with those of the separate districts. In the section of this report which deals with the whole area, I have included also those subjects which are of general rather than purely local interest.

Your obedient Servant,

W. SISAM.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Districts.	Sanitary Inspectors.
ABINGDON URBAN ..	G. Winship, Borough Buildings, Abingdon (Telephone 5).
ABINGDON RURAL ..	F. W. Asman, 38 Swinburne Road, Abingdon.
BRADFIELD RURAL ..	T. Windle, North Street, Theale.
HUNGERFORD RURAL ..	W. S. Raine, Salisbury Road, Hungerford.
NEWBURY URBAN ..	S. J. F. Vincent, Town Hall, Newbury (Telephone 113 Y).
NEWBURY RURAL ..	W. Church, Newtown Road, Newbury (Telephone 162).
WALLINGFORD URBAN ..	A. G. Gray, Benson, near Wallingford.
WALLINGFORD RURAL ..	R. B. Lay, Sotwell, near Wallingford.
WANTAGE URBAN ..	T. C. Betts, Town Hall, Wantage.
WANTAGE RURAL ..	{ E. R. Westbrook, East Challow, near Wantage.
	{ J. Lonsley, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Hampstead Norris, near Newbury.

Medical Officer of Health.

W. SISAM, Bank Chambers, Cross Street, Reading, (Telephone 647 in office hours
and 630 at other times).

WEST BERKSHIRE UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

The West Berkshire United Districts consist of the Urban Districts of Abingdon, Newbury, Wallingford and Wantage and the Rural Districts of Abingdon, Bradfield, Hungerford, Newbury, Wallingford and Wantage. These districts together comprise an area of 284,358 acres, including inland water.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population.

The following table shews the area of each district, and the population at the Census 1901 and 1911, and the estimated population to the middle of 1913.

District.			Area in Acres. (Land & Inland Water).	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Estimated to June 30th, 1913.
Abingdon U.	..	..	728	6,480	6,810	6,887
Newbury U.	..	..	1,828	11,061	12,108	12,358
Wallingford U.	..	..	380	2,808	2,716	2,694
Wantage U.	..	..	2,478	3,766	3,628	3,595
Abingdon R.	..	..	42,210	8,370	9,251	9,461
Bradfield R.	..	..	52,878*	15,260	17,059†	14,636*
Hungerford R.	..	..	44,816	8,468	9,009	9,136
Newbury R.	..	..	42,388	9,996	10,759	10,939
Wallingford R.	..	..	22,152	6,204	7,246	7,468
Wantage R.	..	..	74,500	11,842	12,028	12,069
Totals	..	..	284,358	84,255	90,614	89,243

* Exclusive of portion of Bradfield Rural District incorporated in the County Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

† Inclusive of portion incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

Births and Deaths.

The following table gives the corrected number of births and deaths during 1913, with the rates per 1,000 of the estimated populations.

District.	Corrected No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	Corrected No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	Factor for Standardizing Death-rate.	Standardiz'd Death-rate.
Abingdon Urban ..	130	18·8	97	14·0	·8773	12·3
Newbury „ ..	246	19·9	155	12·5	·8409	10·5
Wallingford „ ..	46	15·0	39	14·4	·7570	10·9
Wantage „ ..	72	20·0	47	13·0	·8363	10·9
Abingdon Rural ..	191	20·1	125	13·2	·8531	11·2
Bradfield „ ..	262	17·9	143	9·7	·8907	8·6
Hungerford „ ..	187	20·4	112	12·2	·8222	10·0
Newbury „ ..	193	17·6	126	11·5	·8223	9·4
Wallingford „ ..	147	19·6	82	10·9	·8651	9·4
Wantage „ ..	262	21·7	144	11·9	·8254	9·8
Whole District ..	1736	19·4	1070	11·9	·8446	10·1

The corrected number of deaths is the nett number after deductions have been made for deaths occurring in a district of persons not having their permanent residence in that district and the deaths of residents which took place outside the district have been added. Similarly, the corrected number of births comprises children born of mothers having their usual residence in the district concerned whether birth took place within or without that district.

The factors for standardizing the death-rates are furnished by the Registrar General for the purpose of making corrections for differences in the age and sex constitution of the several populations and the standardized death-rates represent the rates which presumably would have been experienced had the populations of the respective districts been similarly constituted to the population of England and Wales in 1901 as regards proportions of persons of each sex in the various age-groups.

It is only by reducing death-rates to a common standard of population that the mortality of one district can fairly be compared with that of another.

All the standardizing factors in the above table are less than unity, owing chiefly to the undue proportion of aged persons in the populations.

The standardizing of birth-rates has not yet been attempted.

The illegitimate births numbered 92 or 5·3 per cent of the total.

In the whole of England and Wales the birth-rate for 1913 was 23·9 and the standardized death-rate 13·4; in England and Wales, less the 241 large towns, the rates were 22·3 and 12·1 respectively.

Infant Mortality.

For statistical purposes the term infant implies a child under one year of age. The rate of infant mortality is expressed as the annual number of infant deaths to every 1000 of the corrected births registered in the same year.

The following table gives the infant deaths and mortality rate of each district for 1913.

District.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.
Abingdon Urban	7	53
Newbury „	19	77
Wallingford „	2	43
Wantage „	8	111
Abingdon Rural	10	52
Bradfield „	12	45
Hungerford „	11	58
Newbury „	12	62
Wallingford „	7	47
Wantage „	17	64
Whole Area	105	60

Especial interest attaches to infant mortality rates as they are free from fallacies due to erroneous estimation of population and differences in age constitution and are usually held to be fairly true reflections of sanitary and social conditions.

In districts where the annual number of births is small, infant mortality rates are subject from year to year to considerable fluctuations, which are largely fortuitous, and a reliable index can be obtained only by averaging the rates for series of years.

For the whole of England and Wales the infant mortality rate in 1913 was 109 and for England and Wales, less the 241 large towns, the rate was 96.

In the West Berks United Districts the rate of mortality amongst illegitimate infants was slightly less than that of legitimate infants, viz.: 54 as against 60,—a most unusual experience.

The following table gives the birth-rates, death-rates and rates of infant mortality of the West Berks United Districts, as a whole, for the ten years 1904—1913.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1904	22·4	13·2	92
1905	22·1	13·7	90
1906	21·4	13·3	87
1907	21·4	12·8	78
1908	22·0	11·8	69
1909	21·8	14·0	87
1910	21·3	11·6	68
1911	19·3	12·7	79
1912	19·7	12·3	60
1913	19·4	11·9	60

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the whole area during each of the past three years :—

West Berks United Districts.

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.
Small Pox ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00
Enteric Fever ..	3	·03	0	·00	1	·01
Scarlet Fever ..	2	·02	1	·01	1	·01
Diphtheria ..	7	·07	8	·09	5	·05
Measles ..	7	·07	20	·22	3	·03
Whooping Cough ..	16	·17	10	·11	4	·04
Diarrhœa & Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	29	·31	4	·04	11	·12
Totals ..	64	·70	43	·48	25	·28

The case mortality of the notifiable diseases was as follows :—

	Deaths per 100 cases notified.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	17·6	·0	12·5
Scarlet Fever	1·5	·6	·9
Diphtheria	9·2	9·8	8·9

The death-rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases for England and Wales and for England and Wales, less the 241 large towns, during 1913, were as follows :—

1913.		1913.	
ENGLAND & WALES.		ENGLAND & WALES, less the	
Deaths per 1000 of the population.		241 large towns.	
Deaths per 1000 of the population.		Deaths per 1000 of the population.	
Small Pox	·00		·00
Enteric Fever	·04		·04
Scarlet Fever	·06		·05
Diphtheria	·12		·11
Measles	·28		·20
Whooping Cough	·14		·12
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	·55		·31
(under 2 years of age)			

A better estimate of the mortality from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) is obtained by expressing the mortality rate as per 1,000 of the births registered during the year. When calculated in this way the rate for the West Berks United Districts becomes 6·33 as against 23·41 for England and Wales and 14·39 for England and Wales, less the 241 large towns.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table shews the number of deaths in 1913 from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis, which have occurred in each District, or have been allocated to the respective districts.

	under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total.	Rate.
Abingdon U. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	10	} 2·17
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	5	
Newbury U. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	9	} 1·37
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	8	
Wallingford U. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	} 1·85
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Wantage U. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	} 1·66
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	
Abingdon R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	6	} ·84
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	
Bradfield R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	10	} ·82
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Hungerford R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	} ·43
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Newbury R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	6	} ·73
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
Wallingford R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	} ·40
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Wantage R. Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	1	13	} 1·32
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	
Whole District—										
Total deaths from Phthisis ..	..	..	..	1	12	37	13	3	66	·73
Total deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	3	2	4	4	5	8	2	..	28	·31
Total deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	2	4	5	17	45	15	8	94	1·05

The following table gives the death-rates from Phthisis and from other forms of Tuberculosis for the whole district during 1913 and the 10 preceding years.

West Berks United Districts.

	Death-rate. from Phthisis.	Death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Death-rate from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis.
1903	·96	·22	1·19
1904	1·06	·17	1·24
1905	·89	·32	1·21
1906	1·05	·28	1·33
1907	·72	·17	·89
1908	·75	·18	·93
1909	·92	·21	1·14
1910	·97	·25	1·23
1911	·76	·22	·98
1912	·68	·44	1·12
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	·88	·25	1·13
1913	·73	·31	1·05

The corresponding statistics, up to 1911, for the whole of England and Wales are as follows :—

England & Wales.

	Death-rate from Phthisis	Death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Death-rate from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis.
1903	1·20	·54	1·74
1904	1·24	·54	1·78
1905	1·14	·49	1·63
1906	1·15	·49	1·65
1907	1·14	·47	1·61
1908	1·12	·47	1·59
1909	1·09	·44	1·53
1910	1·01	·42	1·43
1911	1·06	·40	1·46

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Cancer and the death-rate from this disease in each district during 1913.

District.			No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
Abingdon Urban	..	..	18	2·61
Newbury Urban	..	..	11	·89
Wallingford Urban	..	..	2	·74
Wantage Urban	..	..	5	1·39
Abingdon Rural	..	..	11	1·16
Bradfield Rural	..	..	14	·95
Hungerford Rural	..	..	9	·98
Newbury Rural	..	..	18	1·64
Wallingford Rural	..	..	7	·93
Wantage Rural	..	..	18	1·49
Whole Area			113	1·26

The following table gives the death-rate from Cancer for the whole district, in the year 1913 and in each of the 10 preceding years; the corresponding death-rates for England and Wales up to 1911 are inserted for comparison.

Death-rate from Cancer per 1000 of the population.

Year.	West Berks United Districts.	England and Wales.
1903	1·02	·87
1904	·96	·88
1905	·96	·89
1906	·90	·92
1907	·79	·91
1908	·84	·93
1909	·97	·96
1910	1·05	·97
1911	·99	·99
1912	·97	
For the 10 years 1903—1912	·94	..
1913	1·26	..

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

In 1913, diseases of the respiratory organs, excluding Phthisis, accounted for 150 deaths, the death-rate being 1·68 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate for 1912 was 1·57 and 1·43 in 1911.

For the whole of England and Wales the death rate in 1911, the last year for which complete statistics are available, was 2·21.

Deaths from Violence.

There were 6 suicides and 30 deaths from accidental violence during the year, a total of 36 which gives a death-rate of ·40. The corresponding death-rate in 1912 was ·34 and in 1911 the rate was ·31.

For England and Wales the death-rate in 1913 from violence was ·53 and for England and Wales, less the 241 large towns, ·58.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, notified in each District during 1913.

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomy- elitis.
Abingdon Urban ..	25	2	—	2	1	—	—
Newbury Urban ..	5	8	—	1	—	—	—
Wallingford Urban	1	4	—	1	1	—	—
Wantage Urban ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abingdon Rural ..	22	2	—	6	2	—	—
Bradfield Rural ..	27	17	2	3	—	—	—
Hungerford Rural..	2	3	1	1	—	—	—
Newbury Rural ..	3	12	—	2	—	1	—
Wallingford Rural	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wantage Rural ..	14	8	4	9	3	—	1
Whole area	108	56	8	25	7	1	1

The following table shews the rates of incidence in the several districts of the principal notifiable diseases, with the rates of larger areas inserted for comparison.

Cases notified in 1913 per 1000 of the estimated population.

District.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.
Abingdon Urban	...	3·63	·29	—	·29	·14
Newbury Urban	...	·40	·64	—	·08	—
Wallingford Urban	...	·37	1·48	—	·37	·37
Wantage Urban	...	1·66	—	—	—	—
Abingdon Rural	...	2·32	·21	—	·63	·21
Bradfield Rural	...	1·84	1·16	·13	·20	—
Hungerford Rural	...	·21	·32	·10	·10	—
Newbury Rural	...	·27	1·09	—	·18	—
Wallingford Rural	...	·40	—	·13	—	—
Wantage Rural	...	1·16	·66	·33	·74	·24
West Berks United Districts	...	1·20	·62	·08	·28	·07
Administrative County of Berkshire*	...	1·24	·57	·06	·29	·05
Administrative Counties of England and Wales*		3·10	1·27	·22	·52	·04
England and Wales*	...	3·57	1·39	·22	·63	·05

* These rates are calculated on the estimated population at the middle of 1912 and are therefore slightly higher than the true rates though the difference is practically negligible.

The rates of incidence in 1913, as compared with 1911 and 1912, of the principal notifiable diseases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) in the West Berks United Districts were as follows :—

Notified Cases per 1,000 of the population.

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Scarlet Fever	...	1·44	1·72	1·20
Diphtheria	..	·83	·91	·62
Enteric Fever	...	·18	·11	·08
Erysipelas	...	·24	·28	·28
Puerperal Fever	...	·03	·06	·07

The following table shews the seasonal distribution in 1913 of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever:—

NOTIFIED CASES.

Month.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
January	..	13	5	3
February	..	7	1	—
March	..	5	6	—
April	..	2	5	—
May	..	2	2	1
June	..	11	—	1
July	..	3	1	1
August	..	10	5	—
September	..	16	5	1
October	..	11	17	—
November	..	14	8	—
December	..	14	1	1
Totals	..	108	56	8

In England and Wales, as a whole, Scarlet Fever was most prevalent from the end of September until the end of December, the maximum being reached about the middle of November. The greatest prevalence of Diphtheria was experienced in the same months, the maximum number of cases occurring between the middle of November and the middle of December. Enteric Fever shewed the greatest prevalence in September, October and November.

Accounts of the outbreaks of notifiable disease, which occurred during the year in this area, will be found in the sections of the report dealing with the districts affected. It may be mentioned here that as regards outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria most of the primary cases occurred in school children and the evidence usually pointed to unrecognised cases among the scholars as the cause of spread. Both diseases are often of an extremely mild type, in which constitutional disturbance is slight and characteristic features are either absent or so ill-defined as to escape the observation of untrained persons, while apparently complete recovery takes place in the course of a few days though power to infect others may persist for weeks or even months. Mild Diphtheria is particularly prone to be overlooked; there is no rash in this disease to arouse suspicion and cases which cannot be distinguished from simple sore throat, excepting by bacteriological examination, are common.

Prevalence of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information as to the occurrence of diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable is obtained from the head-teachers of the elementary schools and is necessarily limited to cases arising in households of which school children are members.

Measles and Whooping Cough are the only fatal diseases of this group. Though their case mortality is low as a rule, owing to their wide prevalence the mortality per 1,000 of the population from the two diseases together usually far exceeds the total mortality from the notifiable infectious diseases. Prevention of measles and whooping cough is at present impracticable, chiefly because patients are highly infective for two or three days before the disease can be recognised, *i.e.*, before the rash, in the case of measles, and the characteristic whoop, in the case of whooping cough, appear. Disinfection is rarely called for, as infection is not retained by clothing or furniture for more than very short periods.

In this area, neither disease was widespread during 1913. Measles was more or less prevalent in parts of all the Rural Districts and in one Urban District (Wallingford). Whooping Cough occurred in Wantage Urban District and in parts of the Rural Districts of Bradfield, Newbury and Wantage; but, excepting for the last-named, the total number of cases reported from any one District was small.

Of the less severe diseases, Chicken Pox, Mumps and German Measles were reported from several districts.

Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of cases of Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis notified in the several districts during 1913, with the number of cases of Phthisis notified during 1912:—

Districts.	1913.			1912.
	Notified cases of Phthisis.	Notified cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.	Notified cases of all forms of Tuberculosis.	Notified cases of Phthisis.
Abingdon Urban ..	27	6	33	14
Newbury „ ..	9	5	14	15
Wallingford „ ..	9	0	9	7
Wantage „ ..	8	5	13	8
Abingdon Rural ..	29	11	40	19
Bradfield „ ..	29	6	35	43
Hungerford „ ..	10	3	13	19
Newbury „ ..	13	2	15	13
Wallingford „ ..	11	1	12	4
Wantage „ ..	44	16	60	44
Whole Area ..	189	55	244	186

The general notification of Phthisis became compulsory from January 1st, 1912, and the notification of other forms of Tuberculosis from Feb. 1st, 1913. As pointed out in last year's report, the prevalence of Tuberculosis in any district is best indicated by the average death-rate from the disease in a series of years. At present the number of notifications is a most unreliable guide owing to differences in the clinical standards adopted for diagnosis and the failure by some practitioners to notify a proportion of diagnosed cases. With the exception of cases notified by Medical Officers of schools and certain institutions, most of the notified cases of Phthisis have been in a fairly advanced stage and it is hoped that in the course of time earlier notification will become general.

The County Council Scheme for treatment of Tuberculosis was put into operation on March 25th, 1913, when the County Tuberculosis Officer took up his duties.

Treatment in sanatoria has so far been provided for insured persons only *; suitable cases among the uninsured have been treated in shelters. In all cases the near associates of the patients have been examined with a view to the detection of unrecognised cases of the disease, and patients have been fully instructed as to necessary precautions against spreading infection.

* On March 14th, 1914, the County Council sanctioned a complete scheme for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis of all classes.

In necessitous cases, extra nourishment or other relief has been obtained through the guardians or through private charity.

The Tuberculosis Officer has not been appointed as an official of the District Councils, but close co-ordination has existed between this officer and the District Medical Officer of Health. In this area the working arrangement is for the Tuberculosis Officer to pay the primary visits to notified cases and to inform the District Medical Officer of Health whenever insanitary conditions of dwellings or their surroundings are found, or where necessity for disinfection of rooms, clothing, &c. arises.

In all districts disinfection of rooms is carried out by means of liquid disinfectants, of proved efficiency, applied in the form of a spray.

Arrangements have been made with the Registrars of Deaths for immediate notification to the District Sanitary Inspectors of the registration of deaths due to Tuberculosis, and disinfection of the rooms, clothing and bedding used by the deceased persons is carried out as early as practicable.

Bacteriological examination of sputum is undertaken by the County Council free of charge.

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS.

Water Supply.—A large number of Rural Parishes in this area are dependent for their water supply upon shallow wells, most of which are so constructed as to permit of percolation through the sides and the entrance of surface drainings at the mouths of the wells. Where, as is frequently the case, the wells are situated in small gardens which are the sole depositories of the household refuse and privy contents, pollution of the water is almost inevitable. Statutory powers of dealing with such wells are practically confined to cases where definite contamination can be proved, and powers to control the construction of new wells and to cause faulty structure of existing wells to be remedied as preventive measures are greatly needed.

The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, certainly prohibits the occupation of new houses in rural districts until a certificate that a sufficient supply of wholesome water is available has been given by the Local Sanitary Authority; but it is a matter of common experience to find that well water which was perfectly pure at the time a certificate was granted has become impure after occupation of the house and consequent establishment of fresh sources of pollution.

Scavenging.—In this combination of districts, public scavenging is confined to the four urban districts and one rural parish. The sanitation of many of the larger and more compact villages would be greatly improved by the establishment of systems of scavenging, especially if the removal of night-soil were included. The disposal of night-soil is a matter of great difficulty to the cottager and is rarely carried out with the care and intelligence necessary to insure safety.

Housing.—Some progress has been made during the year in the provision of working-class dwellings by local authorities in this area. In Newbury Urban District 11 more cottages to let at 4/6 a week; in Wallingford Urban District 6 cottages at 6/-; and in Hungerford Rural District 6 cottages at 4/- have been erected, the rents in all cases being fixed on an economic basis. Wantage Rural District Council have received the sanction of the Local Government Board to raise loans for two building schemes—one for 4 houses at 3/9, the other for 6 houses at 5/-; in both cases a small annual deficit is expected. Hungerford Rural District Council have a second scheme in hand; Newbury Rural District Council have two schemes under consideration; Wallingford Rural District Council propose building in several parishes and have entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of one site, and Bradfield Rural District Council have taken the initial step of ascertaining the opinions of the Parish Councils in the District as to the need for additional dwellings in each parish.

So far, there has been no proposal to provide houses at rents within the means of the agricultural and general labourers, among whom the need for additional accommodation is greatest, as it is impossible to do so without throwing a large proportion of the cost upon the rates. Experience has shown that 4/6 a week, inclusive of rates, is the lowest economic rental at which substantial brick cottages containing three bedrooms can be built by local authorities in this area (there has been an increase in the prices of building materials since the contract for the 4/- cottages in Hungerford District was placed); but there are many underhoused parishes in which cottages at this figure could be readily let to persons now paying lower rents for inferior accommodation.

Private enterprise in building houses to let under 6/- a week practically does not exist, as this is about the lowest figure at which a reasonable return on capital outlay can be secured. The stringency of the building bye-laws is often blamed for the lack of private enterprise; but there is little or no more private building in the one district which has no building bye-laws or in another district in which the bye-laws impose very light restrictions upon the building of cottages than in other parts of this area. The true cause is undoubtedly the inability of the majority of the working classes to pay economic rents for new cottages of even the poorest type—in other words the causes are low wages and high cost of building. It may be mentioned that in four of the districts the building bye-laws are being amended and made less restrictive.

During 1913, 1485 houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning, &c. Act 1909, as against 1457 in 1912 and 2209 in 1911. In only 4 of the 10 districts can it be said that satisfactory progress has been made. The District Councils have not perhaps sufficiently realised how large is the volume of additional work imposed by the Act upon the Sanitary Inspectors, the officers locally designated to carry out the inspections. The complete records which have to be made of every house inspected, the drawing up of notices of defects and specifications of remedial work required and the frequent re-

inspections to see that the work is satisfactorily performed, together make large demands upon the Inspectors' time. It is more especially in the scattered rural districts that difficulty in carrying out these duties is felt and either improved means of locomotion or the appointment of an assistant appears necessary in several cases if satisfactory progress is to be made. There is no more important sanitary work than that which is directed towards improvement of dwellings and their immediate surroundings.

A large number of houses have been put into good repair during the year as a consequence of inspection, but in most districts the closing of houses unfit for habitation has been hampered by the absence of accommodation for displaced tenants and has been resorted to in extreme cases only.

The Local Government Board have instructed Medical Officers of Health to include in their annual reports information as to the sufficiency or otherwise of houses for the working classes in each district, and, where there is a deficiency of accommodation in rural districts, statements as to the parishes in which the deficiency exists, the number of cottages needed and the nature of the accommodation required in the cottages. While it can be asserted that deficiency exists in parts of every district, both urban and rural, in this area, it is difficult to express a definite opinion upon the parishes which have not been completely inspected and impossible to give more than a very rough estimate of the number of houses needed in any parish. Local opinions are often conflicting and unreliable, and the deficiency in many parishes is due to overflow of population from neighbouring parishes or towns, which makes it impossible to assess the needs of each separately. The number of houses unfit for habitation is no guide in the absence of knowledge as to whether closure would result in demolition or repair. The type of cottage required is, in most cases, one containing one living room, scullery, food store and three bedrooms.

An epitome of the work done under the Housing Acts during the year will be found in the separate report upon each district.

Abingdon Urban District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The town is situated in the Thames Valley on Alluvium, Valley Gravel and Kimmeridge Clay. Apart from the usual trades of a country town, the principal industries are malting, brewing, leather-dressing and the manufacture of carpets and ready-made clothing.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

Census 1901...	...	...	6480
Census 1911...	...	...	6810
Estimated at middle of 1913	...	...	6887

Births.—One hundred and thirty-two births were registered as occurring in the District, but two of the children were born of mothers who were not permanent residents and these births have to be deducted. Of the nett total of 130 births, 77 were males and 53 females. Illegitimate births numbered 9.

The nett birth-rate is 18·8 as against 20·5 in 1912, 19·0 in 1911, and an average of 23·1 in the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and one deaths were registered as occurring in the District; 15 were of persons belonging to other districts, while 11 deaths of Abingdon persons occurred and were registered in other districts.

The nett total is therefore 97 giving a death-rate of 14·0 as against 11·9 in 1912, 12·7 in 1911 and an average of 13·5 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Infant Mortality.—Seven deaths of infants under one year took place giving a mortality of 53 per 1,000 births registered. The infant mortality was 70 in 1912, 107 in 1911 and an average of 95 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during the last 10 years.

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age.	Enteric Fever
1903	..	1	..	..	2	..
1904	..	..	3	3	1	..
1905	1	..	1	1	1	1
1906	1	..	..	..	2	1
1907	..	..	..	..	2	..
1908	..	..	..	..	2	..
1909	4	..	..	..	1	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	3	4	..
1912	3	..	..	..	2	..
1913	..	..	1	..	2	..

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis during the last 10 years, together with the death-rate for each of these years.

	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	6	·91	2	·30
1904	8	1·21	3	·45
1905	8	1·21	2	·30
1906	2	·30	2	·30
1907	8	1·20	1	·15
1908	5	·74	2	·30
1909	9	1·33	..	..
1910	8	1·18	..	..
1911	3	·44	1	·14
1912	5	·72	7	1·02
Average No. of Deaths 1903-12.	6·2	·92	2·0	·29
1913	10	1·45	5	·72

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from cancer and the death-rates for the last 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	16	2.44
1904	4	.61
1905	6	.91
1906	8	1.20
1907	10	1.50
1908	9	1.34
1909	11	1.63
1910	10	1.47
1911	9	1.30
1912	5	.72
Average for 10 years 1903—1912.	8.8	1.31
1913	18	2.61

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

	Cases Notified.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever ..	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever ..	19	11	25
Diphtheria ..	12	4	2
Erysipelas ..	3	4	2
Puerperal Fever ..	0	0	1
Total	34	20	30

It will be seen that 1913 was a year of unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever. All but four of the cases arose in the five months from June to October. There were 20 primary and 5 secondary cases; 2 of the latter could be classed as return cases.

Twelve of the primary cases occurred among children attending the Council Schools. All three departments were affected, and the chief incidence was in the month of June. Although the circumstances pointed to the presence of unrecognised cases among the scholars, the search for such proved fruitless. All cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the usual disinfection carried out.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—No cases were reported from the schools and no schools were closed for infectious disease during the year.

Isolation Hospitals.—The District is served by the hospital of the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board, which Board is composed of members of the Abingdon Urban and Abingdon Rural District Councils. The hospital is of modern design and the buildings, which are of a permanent character, consist of an administration block, 3 ward blocks and the usual out-offices, with a total accommodation for 32 patients. A steam disinfecter and motor and carriage ambulances are provided and the hospital is well equipped in every way. In addition to serving the Joint Hospital District, patients are received, under agreements, from the Urban Districts of Wantage and Wheatley and the Rural Districts of Bradfield, Culham, Faringdon, Goring, Hungerford and Wantage.

The following cases were admitted during 1913 :—

District.	Disease.					Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Observa- tion Cases.	
Abingdon Urban..	25	2	..	..	..	27
Abingdon Rural ..	22	2	1	2	1	28
Culham Rural ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Faringdon Rural..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Wantage Urban ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Wantage Rural ..	9	5	..	..	..	14
Thame Urban ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	63	11	1	2	2	79

There is an iron building situated outside the town for the isolation of Small Pox.

Provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin and Bacteriological Examinations.—The Council have adopted the provisions of the Diphtheria antitoxin order, and have made arrangements for the examination of specimens in suspected cases of Diphtheria, and also in the case of Enteric Fever and Phthisis, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.—Notifications of 27 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) and 6 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 30 primary visits and 49 further visits to notified cases and 27 primary and 30 further visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—With the exception of a few houses still dependent upon private wells, the whole town is supplied from the District Council's Waterworks. The main supply is obtained from a well and adits at Wootton which tap the loose sands of the Corallian Beds; a supplementary supply is obtained from a deep boring in the Market Place. The water is delivered on the constant system. During the prolonged drought of 1911 there was some deficiency in the supply and a scheme for extension of the works at Wootton has now been commenced, sanction to a loan for this purpose having been given by the Local Government Board.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The whole town is sewered and practically every house is connected with the sewers. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation and intermittent downward filtration. Closet accommodation consists entirely of cistern-flushed water closets.

House refuse is collected twice a week in the principal streets and once a week in the remainder of the town and is disposed of by tipping and burning in the open. The movable receptacles for refuse are mainly improvised boxes and pails, without covers, and are far from sanitary.

Housing.—During the year all the common courts in the town, containing about 220 houses, were re-inspected and made the subject of a special report to the Public Health and Housing Committee. Subsequently, steps were taken to secure the paving of all unpaved yards, the provision of adequate closet accommodation and the thorough repair of all defective dwellings in the

courts. This work was well in hand by the close of the year and systematic re-inspection of the remaining working-class dwellings in the town was commenced and will be completed, it is hoped, by the end of 1914. A large proportion of the smaller cottages are very old and of poor type and can be kept in a sanitary condition only by constant attention and frequent repairs.

All courts are visited by members of the Sanitary Inspector's Staff at least once a month and cleanliness of the yards is insisted upon.

There is a marked deficiency of low-rented working-class dwellings and private building enterprise stops short of houses to let under about 6/- a week, inclusive of rates.

During 1913, 12 new houses were erected, 11 of which, rented at from 6/6 to 7/6 a week, were working-class dwellings. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor.

The following table shews the work which has been done under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act during the year:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	131
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	5
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ...	5
4	No. of closing orders made	5
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders ...	64
6	No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	Nil
7	No. of demolition orders made	Nil
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	Nil
9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness and general disrepair.

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated by the local authority to carry out inspections under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Mr. Winship, the Sanitary Inspector, has furnished the following particulars:—

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited	...	...	...	934
„ House-to-house Inspection	...	...	...	131
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	934
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	Nil
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	250
„ Notices served	{	Intimation	...	119
		Statutory	...	1
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	Nil
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	91

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	18
„ Drains	...	...	Nil
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	Nil
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	...	Nil
„ Deficient or impure water	...	...	Nil
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	64
„ Overcrowded houses	...	...	6
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	3
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	Nil
„ Other Nuisances	...	...	Nil
No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	38
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	...	Nil
„ Food and drug samples	..	..	Nil
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	Nil

No. of W.c.'s provided	...	...	...	...	2
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Wells closed	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ New wells sunk	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	...	12
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	Nil
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	Nil
Common Lodging-houses	{ No. on Register		...	...	1
	{ No. of Inspections		...	...	2
Milkshops	No. on Register		...	...	11
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	...	2
Slaughter houses	„	„	...	...	5
Bakehouses	„	„	...	...	15
Milkshops	No. of Inspections		...	...	22
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	...	4
Slaughter houses	„	„	...	...	10
Bakehouses	„	„	...	...	30
Piggeries	„	„	...	...	Nil

Factory and Workshop Act.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Inspections made.	Number of Written notices.	Prosecutions.
1. Factories (including factory laundries)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Workshops and Workplaces	54	Nil.	Nil.

Defects found—Nil.

Home Work.—Outworkers Lists.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from employers.		Outworkers in unwholesome or infected premises.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Instances.	Notices served.
Wearing Apparel (Making, &c.)	4	118	Nil.	Nil.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops.		Number.
Bakehouses	...	15
Laundries	...	3
Others	...	36
		<hr/>
		54

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts.**

Infectious Diseases (Prevention Act) 1890.

Public Health Act (Amendment Act) 1890. Part III.

Public Health Act (Amendment Act) 1907.

Parts II. III. IV. and V., secs. 92, 93, 95, Part X.

Byelaws as to

Common Lodging houses	...	...	1899
Slaughter houses	...	...	1899
Cleansing of Footways	...	...	1899
Public Baths and Washhouses	...	...	1899
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	1899
Keeping of Animals	...	...	1899
Carriage of Offensive Matter	...	...	1899
Offensive Trades...	...	...	1899
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	1899
Paving of Yards...	...	...	1899
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	1899
Markets	...	...	1899

Regulations as to

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	1899
Allotments	...	...	1908

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	6,718	169	..	25.1	100	14.8	12	4	14	82	92	13.6
1909	6,751	144	..	21.3	129	19.1	25	2	14	97	106	15.7
1910	6,784	156	..	22.9	87	12.8	10	4	13	83	81	11.9
1911	6,818	139	130	19.0	98	14.3	19	8	14	107	87	12.7
1912	6,852	144	141	20.5	88	12.8	18	12	10	70	82	11.9
1913	6,887	132	130	18.8	101	14.6	15	11	7	53	97	14.0

At Census of 1911 : Total population at all ages, 6,809 ; Number of inhabited houses 1561 ; Average number of persons per house 4.36 ; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 728.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under I	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	2
Scarlet fever	25	..	..	15	7	3	..	..	25
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	..	..	3	5	15	4	..	..
Other forms of T'culosis	6	..	I	2	3	..	..	..	..
Totals	63	..	3	20	15	20	4	1	27

Isolation Hospital: Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital situated in the Abingdon Rural District.

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ... { Uncertified ...	96 1	6 1	3 ..	1 ..	4 ..	5 ..	18 ..	26 ..	33 ..	37 ..
Enteric Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	10	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	3
Cancer, malignant disease ...	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	6	4
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	..
Bronchitis	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	8	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Alcoholism ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases...	19	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	11	16
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	97	7	3	1	4	5	18	26	33	37

TABLE IV.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	{	Certified ..	..	1	::	::	1	2	2	1	::	1	6
		Uncertified ..	..	1	::	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	1
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals				2	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	7

Nett Births in the Year {

legitimate 121
 illegitimate 9

Nett Deaths in the year of {

legitimate infants 5
 illegitimate infants 2

Abingdon Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Excepting for portions of its Western and Southern borders the District is entirely bounded by the Thames. In the North and East the country is hilly, the remainder of the District is mainly flat. Near the river the geological formation is chiefly Alluvium and Valley Gravel. Oxford Clay, Corallian Beds and Kimmeridge Clay of the Jurassic system form the main portion of the rest of the District. The Cretaceous system is represented by the Lower Greensand and Gault Clay south of Drayton and by an outlier of Lower Greensand north-east of Wootton. The District is agricultural and residential.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	8370
At Census 1911	...	...	9251
Estimated at middle of 1913	...	...	9461

Births.—One hundred and eighty-nine births were registered in the District during the year, and two births must be added of children born elsewhere whose mothers belonged to the District. The nett total is 191 (94 males and 97 females) giving a birth-rate of 20·1 as compared with 21·3 in 1912, 20·3 in 1911 and an annual average of 22·0 for the 10 years 1902-1911. Fourteen of the births in 1913 were illegitimate.

Deaths.—One hundred and six deaths were registered in the District; 2 were those of non-residents, while 21 deaths of residents occurred and were registered in other districts. The nett total of 125 gives a death-rate of 13·2 as against 12·2 in 1912, 13·8 in 1911 and an average of 13·3 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Ten deaths of infants under 1 year occurred during 1913. The infant mortality per 1,000 births is 52; in 1912 the rate was 70, 84 in 1911 and an average of 77 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table gives the deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases during each of the past 3 years :—

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	—	—
Measles ...	...	—	5	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	1	1	—
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—
Diarrhœa & Enteritis ...	...	2	—	—
(under 2 years of age)		—	—	—
Total ...		5	6	2

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis for the last 10 years.

	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate
1903	6	·70	2	·23
1904	8	·92	1	·11
1905	6	·69	4	·46
1906	12	1·35	..	..
1907	4	·45	1	·11
1908	8	·89	4	·44
1909	6	·66	1	·11
1910	12	1·39	2	·21
1911	9	·97	6	·64
1912	15	1·60	1	·10
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	8·6	·95	2·2	·24
1913	6	·63	2	·21

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from cancer and the death-rate during the last 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	6	·70
1904	8	·92
1905	14	1·60
1906	10	1·13
1907	11	1·23
1908	6	·67
1909	9	·99
1910	14	1·52
1911	11	1·18
1912	5	·53
Average for 10 years 1903—1912	9·4	1·05
1913	11	1·16

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.**NOTIFIED CASES.**

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	..	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	..	30	12	22
Diphtheria	..	3	4	2
Erysipelas	..	1	2	6
Puerperal Fever	..	1	2	2
Total	..	37	20	32

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases occurred in 1913 :—

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.
Appleford ..	—	—	—	1
Appleton and Eaton	2	—	2	—
Cumnor ..	2	—	1	—
Hinksey, South ..	—	—	1	—
Marcham ..	5	—	—	—
Milton ..	—	1	—	—
Radley ..	7	1	—	—
Steventon ..	1	—	2	—
Sutton Courtenay ..	—	—	—	1
Sutton Wick ..	2	—	—	—
Tubney ..	2	—	—	—
Wootton ..	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	22	2	6	2

The primary cases of Scarlet Fever numbered 14 and the secondary cases 8; one of the latter could be classed as a return case.

In the Radley outbreak, 4 families were attacked and the first cases in each family occurred within a few weeks of one another. Three of the primary cases were children attending Radley School, but an examination of the other school children revealed no suspicious cases and evidence shewed that the disease was probably contracted out of school. In Marcham, the cases occurred in two families; the second family probably became infected from the first.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—During the year, Measles was prevalent in three parishes only—Appleford in April and May, Frilford and Garford in September and October. A few cases each of German Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps were reported from various parishes.

In the autumn, a number of cases of sore throat occurred among the children attending Appleton and Eaton School. On investigation, it was found that in some cases the sore throat was accompanied with enlargement of the neck glands, in others with vomiting and diarrhoea. The cases were not Diphtheritic and there was no evidence implicating milk or water supplies. The conclusion arrived at was that it was an infective condition which had spread from child to child. The children affected were not seriously ill. During investigation, it was found that a ditch near the school premises was in a foul condition and the owner was required to have it cleaned out.

Closure of Schools.—During the year, the following schools were closed on account of infectious disease among the scholars:—

FOR MEASLES.

Appleford from April 4th to May 7th.

Garford and Frilford from October 3rd to November 11th.

FOR CHICKEN POX.

Sutton Courtenay from Feb. 25th to Easter Holidays.

FOR SCARLET FEVER.

Marcham from December 8th to December 15th.

FOR INFLUENZA.

Radley Kennington from March 13th to Easter Holidays.

Isolation Hospital.—All notified cases of Scarlet Fever Diphtheria and Puerperal Fever and one case of Erysipelas were treated in the Abingdon Joint Hospital (see page 44).

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Council have authorised bacteriological examinations in suspected cases of Diphtheria, and in other infectious diseases on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provision of Antitoxin.—The Council have sanctioned the use of Diphtheria antitoxin, both for curative and prophylactic purposes, under the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 29 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) and of 11 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 36 primary and 54 further visits to notified cases, and 12 primary and 14 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—On September 29th, a Local Government Board inquiry was held upon an application from the District Council for sanction to a loan for the purchase of the private waterworks which supply the villages of Sunningwell and Bayworth in the Parish of Sunningwell. Sanction was eventually given. On September 30th, a similar inquiry was held upon the

Council's application for sanction to a loan for the provision of a water supply for the village of Sutton Courtenay; and on the following day an application to borrow money for the extension of the waterworks at Steventon was the subject of another inquiry. These loans have not yet been sanctioned; the Local Government Board have advised the District Council to consider a joint scheme for the supply of Sutton Courtenay, Steventon and the neighbouring village of Drayton, as an alternative. The present supply of Drayton was adversely reported upon in 1912 by Dr. Prior, the Medical Officer of Health. The suggested joint scheme is under consideration by the District Council.

The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish in the District :—

APPLEFORD. Private wells.

APPLETON & EATON. „ „

BESSELS LEIGH. „ „

CUMNOR. A few houses are supplied from a private reservoir; the remainder are dependent upon private wells.

DRAYCOTT MOOR. Private wells.

DRAYTON. „ „

FRILFORD. „ „

FYFIELD. Estate waterworks supply the village. There are a few house connections but the supply is mainly by standpipes.

GARFORD. Private wells.

HINKSEY, NORTH. Private wells.

HINKSEY, SOUTH. „ „

KINGSTON BAGPUIZE. „ „

LYFORD. „ „

MARCHAM. „ „

MILTON. District Council Supply from well with adits in Milton Hill (Upper Greensand). A few house connections but mainly standpipes.

RADLEY. Private wells.

ST. HELEN WITHOUT. Private wells.

STEVENTON. District Council Supply from adits driven into the side of Milton Hill (Upper Greensand). Stand-pipes mainly.

SUNNINGWELL. The villages of Sunningwell and Bayworth are supplied from estate waterworks. The water is collected by adits in the Lower Greensand of Foxcombe Hill and distributed by means of stand-pipes and a few house connections.

SUTTON COURTENAY. A few of the principal houses in the village are supplied from private artesian wells by means of house connections, there are also a few stand-pipes in connection with these wells. The greater part of the houses in the parish are dependent upon private wells.

SUTTON WICK. Private wells.

TUBNEY. ,, ,,

WOOTTON. ,, ,,

WYTHAM. Estate supply by means of standpipes.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—Excepting in Wytham village, where a few cottages discharge into a sewer and the sewage is treated by coke filters, no system of sewerage exists in the District.

A number of the larger houses have private sewerage purification plants, which mostly consist of septic tanks and coke filters.

Many of the larger houses have water closets which discharge into cesspools or into septic tanks; the closet accommodation of the smaller houses in the District consists of pail privies and vault privies. There is no public scavenging in the District.

Housing.—There is a deficiency of working-class dwellings in most parishes of the District. In the three parishes which have been completely inspected during the year the estimated minimum number of cottages needed is 2 in Appleton, 2 in Sutton Wick and 6 in Radley.

During the year 31 new houses were erected in the following parishes :—Cumnor 5, Frilford 2, Marcham 1, Milton 7, Radley 1, St. Helen Without 4, South Hinksey 2, Sunningwell 8, Wootton 1.

Of the 31 houses, 18 were working-class dwellings, 11 of which were built by private persons for their own servants and the remaining 7 will be let at 6/- or 7/- a week.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shews the work which has been done under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	...	...	...	...	226
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				6
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...				2
4	No. of closing orders made	...	...	...		2
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	...				155
6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
7	No. of demolition orders made	...				Nil
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	...				Nil

9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness and general disrepair.
---	---	---------------------------------

Four houses were voluntarily demolished by the owners.

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated by the Local Authority to carry out inspections, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspection of District.—Mr. Warren, Sanitary Inspector until April 1st, and Mr. Asman, Sanitary Inspector from April 1st, have furnished the following particulars:—

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	1059
„ House-to-house Inspections	...	...	453
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	1324
„ Complaints received	...	...	36
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	426
„ Notices served { Intimation	...	...	407
„ Notices served { Statutory	...	...	19
„ Prosecutions	...	...	Nil
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	234

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c's Sink wastes, &c.	...	90
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	52
„ Pigs or other animals	...	12
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	36
„ Deficient or impure water	...	5
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	179
„ Overcrowded houses	...	3
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	6
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	14
„ Other Nuisances	...	29

No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	...	40
„ Water samples taken for examination			...	26
„ Food and drug samples	...	...	...	Nil
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.		...	...	Nil
„ W.c's provided	...	...	...	20
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	...	56
„ Wells closed	...	...	...	2
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened			...	26
„ New wells sunk	...	...	...	11
„ Houses connected with water mains			...	3
„ Water certificates granted		...	...	17
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	...	Nil
Common Lodging-houses	{ No. on Register		...	Nil
	{ No. of Inspections		...	Nil
Milkshops	No. on Register		...	1
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	42
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	1
Bakehouses	„	„	...	18
Milkshops	No. of Inspections		...	1
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	67
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	5
Bakehouses	„	„	...	37
Piggeries	„	„	...	24

Factory and Workshop Act.**I. INSPECTIONS.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections made.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories Including Factory laundries	5	1	—
Workshops and Workplaces ... Including Workshop laundries	30	14	—
	35	15	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.			
Want of cleanliness ...	14	14	
Want of ventilation ...			
Overcrowding ...			
Want of drainage of floors...			
Other nuisances ...	1	1	
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient ...			
Unsuitable and defective ...			
Not separate for sexes ...			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...			
Breach of sanitary requirements of bakehouses ...			
Other offences ...			
	15	15	

Home Work.—Outworkers List.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from employers.		Number of Addresses. received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses forwarded to other Councils.	Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Lists.	Outworkers.			
Wearing Apparel	4	130			

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on Register.	Number.
Workshops ...	5
Bakehouses ...	18
	—
Total No. of Workshops on Register	23

**ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS,
in force within the District.**

Acts—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act	...	1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act	...	1890

Bye-laws—

Slaughter Houses	...	...	1908
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	1900
New Streets and Buildings, Structure and Drainage	...	...	1904

Regulations—

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	1899
---------------------------------	-----	------

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	9,000	200	..	22.2	94	10.4	..	17	20	100	111	12.3
1909	9,090	177	..	19.4	93	10.2	..	30	12	67	123	13.5
1910	9,181	202	..	22.2	90	9.8	1	12	12	59	101	11.0
1911	9,274	185	189	20.3	107	11.5	4	26	16	84	129	13.8
1912	9,366	196	200	21.3	97	10.3	1	19	14	70	115	12.2
1913	9,461	189	191	20.1	106	11.2	2	21	10	52	125	13.2

At Census 1911 : Total Population at all ages, 9,250 ; Number of inhabited houses, 2149 ; Average number of person per house, 4.30 ; Area of District in Acres, (land and inland water) 42,210.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1
Scarlet fever	22	..	4	16	1	1	..	..	22
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	..	..	6	6	16	1	..	..
Other Forms of T'culosis	11	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	..
Totals	72	..	6	26	9	25	4	2	27

Isolation Hospital : Abingdon Joint Hospital situated within the District.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.		65 & upwards.
I				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes {	Certified .. ..	.. ..	122	9	2	2	4	9	9	19	68	23
	Uncertified .. ..	.. ..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.. ..				2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..				6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis				1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases				1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease.. ..				11	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	3
Rheumatic Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis				1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease				13	..	..	..	2	..	3	8	..
Bronchitis				9	1	2	..	..	..	1	5	1
Pneumonia (all forms)				5	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver				2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				4	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth ..				5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..				5	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	4	
Suicides				1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases				56	3	1	..	2	1	4	45	13	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals				125	10	3	2	4	9	9	19	69	23

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified	...	...	3	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	1	9
	Uncertified	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
{	Small-pox	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Chicken-pox	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
{	Measles	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Scarlet Fever	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Whooping-cough	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Erysipelas	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Convulsions	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
{	Laryngitis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Bronchitis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{	Diarrhœa	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Enteritis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Gastritis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Syphilis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Rickets	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Injury at Birth	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Atelectasis	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Congenital Malformations	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Premature Birth	...	...	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
{	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
{	Other causes	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4	1	..	..	5	..	3	1	1	10
Nett Births in the Year {				legitimate	177	Nett Deaths in the Year of {				legitimate infants	9		
				illegitimate	14					illegitimate infants	1		

Bradfield Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The district is bounded on the north-east by the Thames, elsewhere the boundaries are chiefly artificial. The Thames Valley forms only a narrow strip of the district, as the chalk hills of the Berkshire Downs here approach very near the river. The valleys of the Pang and Kennet occupy a large portion of the middle of the district, and south of the Kennet valley the rising land consists largely of sand hills alternating with thickly wooded tracts. The principal geological strata are Plateau Gravel and Chalk in the north, Alluvium and Valley Gravel in the river valleys and Plateau Gravel, Bagshot and Reading Beds in the south of the district.

The district is agricultural and residential in character.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	15,260
At Census 1911	...	...	17,059
Estimated to middle of 1913	...		14,636

In November, 1911, part of the parishes of Theale and Tilehurst were incorporated in the County Borough of Reading, which explains the subsequent reduction in population.

Births.—Two hundred and sixty-one births were registered in the District during the year, and to these must be added the birth, which occurred and was registered elsewhere, of a child whose parents belonged to the District.

Of the nett total of 262, the males and females were equally divided. Six births were illegitimate. The birth-rate is 17·9 as compared with 17·3 in 1912, 17·6 in 1911 and an annual average of 20·9 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and twenty-nine deaths were registered in the District; 5 deaths were of non-residents, while an additional 19 deaths of residents took place and were registered in other districts.

The nett total of deaths to be credited to the District is 143, giving a death-rate of 9·7 as against 11·2 in 1912, 10·8 in 1911 and an average of 11·8 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Twelve infant deaths, equivalent to a mortality rate of 45 per 1,000 births, were registered during 1913.

In 1912, the infant mortality rate was 83, in 1911 the rate was 59 and the average rate for the 10 years 1902—1911 was 78.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table gives the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases for the past three years :—

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Scarlet Fever	...	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	1	2	—
Diphtheria	...	1	—	1
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	...	8	2	· 3
	(under 2 years of age)	—	—	—
Totals	...	11	4	4

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis, together with the death-rates from these diseases for the last 10 years.

	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	13	·83	3	·19
1904	18	1·14	1	·06
1905	12	·75	..	..
1906	14	·86	..	..
1907	10	·61	3	·18
1908	11	·66	..	..
1909	16	·91	3	·18
1910	9	·53	3	·18
1911	9	·52	1	·05
1912	8	·55	4	·27
Average No. of Deaths 1903-12.	12 0	·74	1·8	·11
1913	10	·68	2	·13

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Cancer together with the death-rates for the last 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	16	1·02
1904	18	1·14
1905	10	·62
1906	12	·74
1907	15	·92
1908	19	1·15
1909	16	·96
1910	14	·83
1911	26	1·51
1912	17	1·17
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	16·3	1·01
1913	14	·95

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

	Cases Notified.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever ..	..	1	2
Scarlet Fever ..	10	32	27
Diphtheria ..	5	4	17
Erysipelas ..	3	..	3
Puerperal Fever ..	..	3	..
Total	18	40	49

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases arose in 1913.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.
Aldermaston .. ..	..	1	..	..
Bradfield .. ..	..	2	1	..
Burghfield	1	..	..	2
Englefield	9	..	..	..
Grazeley	3	..	..	..
Padworth .. ..	..	1	..	..
Pangbourne	1	2	..	1
Stratfield Mortimer	4	1	..	..
Streatley .. ..	..	3	..	..
Sulhamstead Abbots	1	..	..	..
Sulhamstead Bannister Upper End	1	..	..	..
Sulhamstead Bannister Lower End	2	..	..	..
Theale	3	4	1	..
Tidmarsh	1	..	..	..
Ufton Nervet .. ..	..	3	..	..
Yattendon	1	..	..	..
Totals	27	17	2	3

Of the 27 cases of Scarlet Fever, 19 were primary and 8 secondary cases. The 9 cases in Englefield parish with 2 of the cases in Theale parish formed a small epidemic which arose among children attending Englefield school.

On January 6th, the school re-opened after the Christmas holidays, and 10 cases arose within a week of one another among children in attendance, the first cases commencing on Jan. 8th. The source of infection was obviously an unrecognised case or cases of the disease among the scholars or teaching staff; but an examination of all in attendance and of absentees from school failed to trace an infecting case. It is possible that the latter was

either in the convalescent stage of the disease or else in the stage intermediate between disappearance of the rash and commencement of peeling; in either stage no definite signs would be present. The school was closed for a fortnight, and all present on re-assembly were again examined and found to be free from any suspicious symptoms. Only one further case arose and that was secondary to a previous case in the same house. The 3 cases at Grazeley occurred in one family and 3 of the Mortimer cases were members of one household.

Of the 17 Diphtheria cases, 14 were primary and 3 secondary. There appeared to be some connection between the cases at Padworth, Ufton Nervet and Theale, all of which occurred within ten days of each other. The first case notified was a school child attending Ufton school, and on examination of the children at the school, together with those absent on account of illness, two cases of sore throat, which bacteriological examination proved to be Diphtheria, were found; in both cases the onset preceded that of the previously notified case and all three children had mixed together. It was also found that other cases of sore throat had occurred among the school children during the preceding two months, and, although no bacteriological or other proof could be obtained, it was probable that some of these were mild Diphtheria. The Padworth case had associated with Ufton children and the village of Theale is a shopping centre for Ufton people.

No other source of spread than unrecognised cases could be traced. Ufton school was closed for three weeks, and the scholars were again examined on re-assembly. No further cases arose.

The Streatley cases occurred in one household, infection being imported from outside the District.

The case of Enteric Fever in Bradfield parish was a child who had been repeatedly in contact with a "carrier" of the disease.* The cause of the case at Theale could not be definitely

* The "carrier" in question is the person referred to as "Case D." in Dr. R. W. Johnstone's report, of Jan. 25th, 1910, to the Local Government Board upon the repeated occurrence of Enteric Fever at Jennet Hill and Stanford Dingley, in the Rural District of Bradfield.

traced; the patient had been in the habit of pumping out a cesspool at his house and possibly became infected in this way. The water supply was pure, but there were defects in the drainage of the premises which were afterwards rectified.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—In the first quarter of the year, Measles was prevalent in the parishes of Aldermaston, Stratfield Mortimer, Burghfield and Padworth, and in the autumn in the parishes of Theale, Streatley and Ashampstead (the parishes are named in the order in which they were invaded).

A few cases of Whooping Cough occurred at Burghfield and a few cases of Chicken Pox and Mumps were reported from various parishes.

Closure of Schools.—During the year the following schools were closed for infectious disease :—

FOR MEASLES.

Aldermaston, Mixed, from Jan. 7th to Feb. 3rd.

„ Infants „ „ „

Mortimer St. Mary's Infants from Jan. 7th to Jan. 30th.

„ „ Mixed „ 8th „

Burghfield C. of. E. Mixed, from Feb. 3rd to March 10th.

„ „ Infants „ „ „

„ Pingewood „ to Easter Holidays.

Padworth, from Feb 3rd to March 3rd.

Burghfield, Mrs. Bland's, from Feb. 6th to March 10th.

Theale, from September 22nd to October 20th.

FOR MUMPS.

Ufton Nervet, from March 6th to Easter Holidays.

FOR SCARLET FEVER.

Englefield, from Jan 14th to Jan. 29th.

FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Padworth, from Oct. 22nd to Oct. 26th.

Ufton Nervet, from Oct. 20th to Nov. 10th.

Isolation Hospital.—There is no Isolation Hospital in the District, but during 1913 an agreement was made with the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board for the admission of Bradfield cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric and Diphtheria into the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital. No cases were admitted during the year. One case of Enteric Fever was treated in the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and one case each of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were removed to Reading Isolation Hospital by private arrangement.

There is no provision for the isolation of Small-pox in the District.

Bacteriological Examinations and Provision of Antitoxin.

The District Council have authorised bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria, and have sanctioned payment for Diphtheria Antoxin used for treatment.

Notification of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 29 cases of Phthisis and 6 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year.

The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 49 primary visits and 53 further visits to notified cases and 12 primary and 12 further visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The following brief account of the water supply of each parish is compiled from the report submitted by Mr. Windle, the Sanitary Inspector.

ALDERMASTON.—The village has an estate supply derived from an artesian well in the chalk, and delivered by piped service (constant) to about 55 houses. The rest of the parish depends upon ordinary wells.

ASHAMPSTEAD.—There is one public well (deep well in chalk) in the village. Two public springs in outlying parts supply 14 and 4 cottages respectively. Private wells for the rest of the parish, mostly deep wells in the chalk.

WATER SUPPLY—*continued*.

BASHLDON.—Partly supplied by Estate Waterworks—piped service from deep wells in the chalk—and partly by private wells, mostly deep wells in the chalk.

BEECH HILL.—A public reservoir, fed by a spring, supplies about 22 houses. The rest of the parish depends upon private shallow wells.

BEENHAM.—Private wells only, deep in the higher parts and shallow in the lower parts of the parish.

BRADFIELD.—The workhouse, village school, about 40 houses and 4 farms are supplied from private waterworks, the owner of which has statutory powers to supply the greater part of the parish. The water is derived from deep wells in the chalk. The supply of the remainder of the parish is from private wells; some are deep wells in chalk or the Reading beds, others shallow wells in gravel or clay.

BUCKLEBURY.—Chiefly private wells, mainly shallow wells in clay or gravel.

BURGHFIELD.—One public pump (deep well in chalk) supplies about 20 houses; one public pump (shallow well in gravel) supplies 12 houses; two public shallow wells supply a few houses. An estate supply, derived from a spring, serves about 30 houses. The rest of the houses in the parish are dependent upon private wells—deep wells in chalk or Reading beds in the higher parts, shallow wells in gravel in the lower parts.

ENGLEFIELD.—A few houses are supplied from an estate artesian well in the chalk. The rest of the parish depends upon private dug wells and tube wells, mostly sunk in the chalk.

FRILSHAM.—Chiefly private wells, both deep and shallow. A few cottages obtain their supply from springs.

GRAZELEY.—Private wells, chiefly deep wells tapping veins of sand underlying the London clay.

PADWORTH.—Private wells, deep and shallow.

PANGBOURNE.—About 150 houses are supplied by a private company (constant supply from deep wells). Private dug wells and tube wells in the rest of the parish—deep wells in chalk in the higher parts, shallow wells in chalk and valley gravel in the lower parts.

PURLEY.—Some 16 houses are supplied by a private company, the rest of the parish depends upon shallow wells in gravel or deep wells in chalk.

STANFORD DINGLEY.—A public well (deep boring in chalk) supplies about 20 houses. Private wells, mostly shallow, for rest of parish.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER.—The District Council's new waterworks (deep boring in chalk) will eventually supply the village; house connections are now proceeding. Parish at present mainly dependent upon private wells—deep wells in chalk or Reading beds, shallow wells in gravel.

STREATLEY.—Most of the village is supplied by a private company (constant service from deep wells). Some houses are supplied from estate waterworks. Private deep wells in chalk for the rest of the parish.

SULHAM.—Private wells, mostly shallow wells in gravel.

SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS.—Private wells of varying depths.

SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER (Lower End).—Private wells of varying depths.

SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER (Upper End).—Private wells of varying depths.

THEALE.—There are five public tube wells in the village, driven through valley gravel into chalk. Private shallow wells in gravel for the rest of the parish.

TILEHURST.—Urban part of parish now incorporated in the County Borough of Reading. The remainder is partly supplied by a private company (deep wells in green sand) and partly dependent upon private wells, both deep and shallow.

UFTON NERVET.—Private wells, mostly shallow.

WOKEFIELD.—An estate supply from a deep well in the chalk serves 15 houses. Private wells for remainder of parish.

YATTENDON.—There is one public well in the village (deep well in chalk). Private waterworks supply about 30 houses. Private deep wells in chalk for rest of parish.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE.

The following Table shews the Method of Sewage Disposal of each Parish.

ALDERMASTON.—Has an Estate Sewerage System, Settling Tanks and Land Filtration.

ASHAMPSTEAD.—No Sewerage System—Garden Treatment of Refuse is the rule.

BASILDON.—Estate Sewerage System, Bacterial Treatment and Land Irrigation.

BEECH HILL.—No Sewers—Mostly Earth Closets with disposal of Pailstuff and Slops on Gardens.

BEENHAM.—Ditto.

BRADFELD.—Bradfield College has own Sewerage System, Broad Land Irrigation. No Public Sewers.

BUCKLEBURY.—No Sewers.—Garden Treatment of all Refuse the rule.

BURGHFIELD.—Ditto.

ENGLEFIELD.—Ditto.

FRILSHAM.—Ditto.

GRAZELEY.—Ditto.

PADWORTH.—Ditto.

PANGBOURNE.—The Sewering of the village and construction of Sewage Disposal Works were completed during 1913, and by the end of the year 15 premises had been connected to the Sewers. The Sewers are on the separate system; the contents of the foul Sewers are propelled into the main outfall Sewers by means of compressed air ejectors; at the outfall the Sewage is treated in Settling and Septic Tanks, continuous Coke Breeze Filters and finally on the Land.

PURLEY.—No Sewers—Garden Treatment of Refuse is the rule. Larger Houses have Cesspool Drainage.

STANFORD DINGLEY.—Ditto.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER.—Ditto.

STREATLEY.—There is a Private Sewage Disposal Scheme—majority of houses served by this. Rest Cesspools, or Garden Treatment.

SULHAM.—No Sewers—Garden Treatment of Refuse is general. Larger Houses have Cesspool Drainage.

SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS.—Ditto.

SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER (Upper End).—Ditto.

SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER (Lower End).—Ditto.

THEALE.—Ditto.

TIDMARSH.—Ditto.

TILEHURST.—Urban Part of Parish now Incorporated with Reading.—No Sewers in remainder.

UFTON NERVET.—No Sewers—Garden Treatment of Refuse general.

WOKEFIELD.—Ditto.

YATTENDON.—Ditto.

Excepting in Pangbourne, where removal of domestic refuse is undertaken by the Parish Council, there is no public scavenging in the district.

Housing.—During the year under review, the District Council enquired of all the Parish Councils in the District as to the need for additional Housing Accommodation for the working classes. The following is the gist of replies received from parishes where deficiency was stated to exist :—

ASHAMPSTEAD.—Urgent demand for more cottages. Demand will not be met by private enterprise. Two labourers and two artisans have left the parish for lack of cottages.

BRADFIELD.—Cottages required. Considerable number would let readily if built and let at from 2/6 to 3/- a week. Requirement will not be met by private enterprise.

BUCKLEBURY.—More cottages required for agricultural and general labourers. No empty cottages in the parish. There is seldom one to let and always numerous applicants for any cottage that is likely to be let. Many more agricultural labourers, woodmen and others could find work in the parish if there were house accommodation for them. It frequently happens that young people wishing to get married have to leave the parish owing to lack of housing accommodation. In the opinion of the Parish Council twelve cottages would let immediately. Demand not likely to be met by private enterprise. Farmers complain of insufficient cottage accommodation. The amount of the agricultural wage would not allow of an economic rent being paid for all cottages needed.

STANFORD DINGLEY.—Four cottages urgently wanted.

SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS.—At various times within the last few years there has been a shortage of cottages. Several, owing to age, &c., are hardly suitable for occupancy. If condemned there will be an undoubted shortage. Demand not likely to be met by private enterprise.

THEALE.—Great want of decent cottages at a rent of about 3/- a week. Not many to be obtained now under 4/6 and average is somewhere near 5/-.

Of the remaining 21 parishes, no replies were received up to the present from 7, and from 14 replies were sent to the effect that either no deficiency existed or that any deficiency would be met by private enterprise.

The Sanitary Inspector is the Officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (I) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909. Owing to pressure of other duties, the Sanitary Inspector has been unable to make much progress with the systematic inspections under the Act, and to enable this work to proceed more rapidly the District Council, at the end of the year, appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector to commence duty early in 1914.

The following table shows the work which has been done during 1913, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	103
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . .	Nil
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders . . .	Nil
4	No. of closing orders made	Nil
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders . . .	16
6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	Nil
7	No. of demolition orders made	Nil
3	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	Nil
9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness and general disrepair.

Seven houses were voluntarily demolished, and one house voluntarily closed.

During the year, 49 new houses were erected in the following parishes:—Basildon 3, Bradfield 2, Bucklebury 2, Burghfield 5, Pangbourne 20, Purley 2, Stratfield Mortimer 2, Streatley 10, Theale 2, Yattendon 1.

Of the total of 49, 36 could be classed as working-class dwellings, 19 of which were estate cottages.

Sanitary Inspections of District.—The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. Windle.

**Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during
the year.**

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	}	409
„ House-to-House Inspections	...	...
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	17
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	36
„ Notices served {	Intimation	...	...	47
	Statutory	...	...	2
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	33

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	5
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	...	5
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	1
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bakehouses	...	...	—
„ Deficient or impure water	...	...	—
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	25
„ Overcrowded houses	...	...	4
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	—
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	3
„ Other Nuisances	...	...	3

No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	...	37
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	...	...	3
„ Food and drug samples	...	...	...	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	...	—
„ W.c.'s provided	...	...	...	8
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	...	9
„ Wells closed	...	...	...	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	...	4
„ New wells sunk	...	...	...	2
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	?
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	...	5
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	...	3
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register...		...	—
	No. of Inspections		...	—
Milkshops	No. on Register		...	6
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	154
Slaughter houses	„	„	...	6
Bakehouses	„	„	...	26
Milkshops	No. of Inspections		...	4
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	65
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	14
Bakehouses	„	„	...	8
Piggeries	„	„	...	—

Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections made.	Written notices.	Prosecutions.
1. Factories (including factory laundries)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Workshops and Workplaces	20	Nil.	Nil.

The sanitary conditions of these workshops were generally found to be satisfactory.

There are no outworkers in the district.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops.	Number.
Bakehouses ...	26
Other Workshops ...	34
	<hr/>
	60

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890. Part III.

Byelaws.

Respecting Slaughter Houses (in Pangbourne and Tilehurst)
1910.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1902.

New Streets and Buildings (structure and drainage) 1906.

Regulations.

Respecting Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1887.

BRADFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	16,544	342	..	20.6	192	11.6	21	14	23	67	185	11.1
1909	16,730	350	..	20.9	224	13.3	8	12	32	94	228	13.6
1910	16,917	323	..	19.0	164	9.6	8	14	19	58	170	10.0
1911	17,107	300	302	17.6	181	10.8	14	19	18	59	186	10.8
1912	14,507	251	251	17.3	153	10.5	5	15	21	83	163	11.2
1913	14,636	261	262	17.9	129	8.8	5	19	12	45	143	9.7

At Census of 1911 : Total population at all ages, 14,349* ; Number of inhabited houses 3199 ; Average number of persons per house 4.49 ; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 5287.8.
* Exclusive of portion of the district incorporated in the Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	17	..	5	7	2	3	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Scarlet fever	27	..	4	22	1	..	..	..	1
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	..	1	12	9	4	3	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
Totals	84	..	11	45	13	9	5	1	2

Isolation Hospital : Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital
The two cases noted above were removed to Reading Isolation Hospital by private arrangements.

BRADFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
All causes { Certified ...	138	9	..	5	4	5	13	36	66	36
{ Uncertified ...	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Enteric Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ...	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	10	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	4	2
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ...	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	13	6
Bronchitis ...	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2
Suicide ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Defined Diseases...	54	1	..	1	..	2	4	14	32	16
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Totals	143	12	..	5	4	5	13	36	68	36

TABLE IV.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes {	Certified ..	..	3	2	1	..	6	1	2	1	1	11	
	Uncertified ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals				4	2	1	..	7	1	2	1	1	12

Nett Births in the Year { legitimate 256
 { illegitimate 6

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 12
 { illegitimate infants 0

Hungerford Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

This district is drained by the Lambourn, Kennet and Enborne streams. North of the Kennet it is almost entirely Chalk downland. South of the Kennet the Eocene strata are represented by the Bagshot Beds, London Clay and Reading Beds in the neighbourhood of West Woodhay and Inkpen.

The district is mainly agricultural and residential.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At the Census 1901	...	...	8,468
At the Census 1911	...	...	9,007
Estimated at the middle of 1913			9,136

Births.—One hundred and eighty-seven births were registered in the District during 1913; 2 of these belonged to other Districts, but are balanced by 2 births which took place elsewhere and should be credited to this District.

Of the nett total of 187, 110 were males and 77 females. Fourteen births were illegitimate. The birth-rate is 20·4 as compared with 21·3 in 1912, 20·6 in 1911 and an average of 23·6 in the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and eleven deaths were registered in the District; 7 were deaths of non-residents while 8 deaths of residents occurred in other Districts. The nett total is 112, which gives a death-rate of 12·2 as against 12·5 in 1912, 11·5 in 1911 and an average of 13·3 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Eleven deaths of infants under one year of age took place during the year. The infant mortality rate is 58 per 1,000 of the registered births as against 46 in 1912, 53 in 1911 and an annual average of 86 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during each of the past 3 years:—

			1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1	—	—
			—	—	—
Totals	...	...	3	2	1

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate
1903	5	·58	1	·12
1904	6	·69	2	·23
1905	5	·57	4	·46
1906	3	·34	..	..
1907	10	1·14	..	..
1908	7	·79	3	·34
1909	5	·56	1	·11
1910	12	1·34	3	·33
1911	6	·66	..	..
1912	6	·66	5	·55
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	6·5	·73	19	·21
1913	3	·32	1	·10

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table shews the number of deaths and death-rate due to Cancer for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	11	1·28
1904	12	1·39
1905	5	·51
1906	11	1·26
1907	11	1·25
1908	13	1·47
1909	10	1·12
1910	6	·67
1911	6	·66
1912	9	·99
Average for 10 years 1903—1912	9·4	1·06
1913	9	·98

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

			CASES NOTIFIED.		
			1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	—	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	2	2
Diphtheria	...	...	—	2	3
Erysipelas	...	...	1	5	1
			—	—	—
Totals	...	...	4	9	7

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases occurred in 1913.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.
Hungerford	... 1	—	—	1
Kintbury	... —	1	2	—
Lambourn	... —	1	1	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	... 1	2	3	1

In none of the above cases could the source of infection be definitely traced.

Prevalence of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles was prevalent at Inkpen and Lambourn in the early part of the year. German Measles was prevalent at Inkpen in April and May and cases of Chicken-pox were reported from Kintbury and West Woodhay at various times.

Closure of Schools.—During the year, the following schools were closed for infectious diseases.

FOR MEASLES.

Inkpen from Jan. 6th to Jan. 20th.

Lambourn Council from Jan. 14th to Feb. 10th.

„ C. of E. „ Jan. 17th to Feb. 10th.

FOR CHICKEN POX.

Kintbury St. Mary's from Jan. 9th to Feb. 3rd.

FOR GERMAN MEASLES.

Inkpen from May 7th to May 29th.

Isolation Hospitals.—There is no Isolation Hospital in the District for the reception of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Enteric Fever; but, during the year under report, an agreement was entered into with the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board for the reception of Hungerford cases of these diseases in the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital. The motor ambulance, recently acquired by the Board, will enable patients to be removed to hospital within a short time of the receipt of notice, which can be given by telephone.

The District Council have an iron building for isolation of Small-pox, but it has not yet been used.

Diphtheria Antitoxin and Bacteriological Examinations.

The Council have authorised the expenditure on Diphtheria Antitoxin, under the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, and have also authorised the bacteriological examination of specimens in suspected cases of Diphtheria, and the examination in suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Phthisis, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 10 cases of Phthisis and of 3 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 16 primary visits and 11 subsequent visits to notified cases, and 4 primary and 3 further visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish:—

AVINGTON. Private wells.

COOMBE. „ „

EAST GARSTON. „ „

HUNGERFORD. The town is supplied by a private company. The water is obtained from a deep well in the chalk. There are now 297 connections with the mains.

INKPEN. A portion of the parish is supplied from estate water-works, the remainder is dependent upon private wells.

KINTBURY. Private wells and springs.

LAMBOURN. Private wells; some cottages at Lambourn Woodlands are dependent upon rain water.

EAST SHEFFORD. Private wells.

WEST SHEFFORD. Private wells; some cottages dependent upon rain water.

WEST WOODHAY. Private wells.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The only part of the District which has a system of sewerage is the town of Hungerford. There, the separate system is adopted, and the contents of the foul sewers are conveyed to the main outfall sewer by means of compressed air ejectors. At the outfall, the sewage is treated in sedimentation and septic tanks and bacterial filters.

There is no public scavenging in the District.

In the town of Hungerford, closet accommodation consists almost entirely of water closets connected with the sewers. Elsewhere, with the exception of some of the larger houses which have water closets discharging into cesspools, the closets are pail privies and vault privies.

Housing.—The District Council, recognising that a deficiency of working-class dwellings exists in parts of the District, have erected 6 cottages at Lambourn, to let at 4/- a week, and are preparing a building scheme for Hungerford, where an estimated number of from 6 to 10 cottages are needed. In other parts of the District the demand for accommodation appears to be fairly well met by the existing cottages, many of which, however, are very old and decrepit and will not much longer be fit for habitation.

During the year, 14 new houses were erected by private persons in the District, of which 7, situated in the parishes of East Garston (2), Hungerford (3) and Lambourn (2), were working-class dwellings.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor who is also Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shews the work which has been done under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act during the year :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	301
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	5
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ...	5
4	No. of closing orders made	5

5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	...	111
6	No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	... ..	2
7	No. of demolition orders made	... ..	1
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	... ..	1
9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness and dilapidation.	

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—Mr. Raine, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information:—

**Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during
the year.**

No. of Different Premises visited	...	...	...	534
„ House-to-house Inspection	...	...	...	349
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	875
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	6
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	218
„ Notices served	{	Intimation	...	199
		Statutory	...	19
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	1
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	209

NO. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	37
„ Drains	...	...	41
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	13
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	...	12
„ Deficient or impure water	...	...	5
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	63
„ Overcrowded houses	...	...	6
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	9
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	4
„ Other Nuisances	...	...	49
No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	8
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	...	13
„ Food and drug samples	...	...	Nil
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	Nil
„ W.c.'s provided	...	...	11
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	19
„ Wells closed	...	...	1
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	54
„ New wells sunk	...	...	3
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	5
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	8
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	Nil
Common Lodging-houses	{ No. on Register ...		Nil
	{ No. of Inspections ...		Nil
Milkshops	No. on Register	...	21
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	24
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	10
Bakehouses	„ „	...	29
Milkshops	No. of Inspections	...	32
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	34
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	23
Bakehouses	„ „	...	30
Piggeries	„ „	...	17

Factory and Workshop Act.**I. INSPECTIONS.**

Premises.	Inspections made.	Number of	
		Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories Including Factory laundries	2	—	—
Workshops including Workshop laundries	51	17	—
Workplaces	8	2	—
	61	19	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.			
Want of cleanliness ...	11	10	
Want of Ventilation ...	2	2	
Overcrowding	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	
Other nuisances	3	3	
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient			
Unsuitable and defective ...			
Not separate for sexes ...			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...			
Breach of sanitary requirements of bakehouses ...			
Other offences			
	17	16	

III.

Home Work.—Outworkers Lists. Nil.

IV.

Registered Workshops.

Total number of Workshops on Register. 71.

V.

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts.**

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act	...	1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act	...	1890
Private Street Works Act...	...	1892

Byelaws as to

Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	1908
Cleansing of Footways (in Hungerford Kintbury and Lambourn)	...	1909
Removal of House Refuse	„	1909
Cleansing of Privies	„	1909
Prevention of Nuisances	„	1909
Keeping of Animals	„	1909
New Streets and Buildings, (Structure and Drainage) ditto	...	1909
Buildings and Drains (P.H.A.A.A. 1890)	...	1900

Regulations as to

Communications between Drains and Sewers...	1897
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	1897

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	8,857	229	..	25·8	123	13·8	11	6	19	82	118	13·3
1909	8,912	209	..	23·4	114	12·7	9	3	19	90	108	12·1
1910	8,967	219	..	24·4	97	10·8	6	2	12	54	93	10·3
1911	9,023	187	186	20·6	96	10·6	5	13	10	53	104	11·5
1912	9,078	197	194	21·3	108	11·8	7	13	9	46	114	12·5
1913	9,136	187	187	20·4	111	12·1	7	8	11	58	112	12·2

At Census 1911 : Total Population at all ages, 9,007 ; Number of inhabited houses, 2057 ; Average number of person per house, 4·38 ; Area of District in Acres, (land and inland water) 44,816.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet fever	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	..	1	..	1	6	2	..	..
Other Forms of T'erculosis	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	20	1	2	2	6	6	3	..	..

Isolation Hospitals : Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital and Hungerford Small-pox Hospital.

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified	108	9	1	2	5	5	15	22	49	22
{ Uncertified	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	1
Rheumatic Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	..
Bronchitis	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Defined Diseases	43	7	1	..	..	2	3	8	22	12
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Totals	112	11	1	2	5	5	15	23	50	22

Newbury Urban District.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The main portion of the Town is situated on alluvial deposits overlying the Chalk and Woolwich and Reading beds ; these last named together with other Tertiary beds and Plateau Gravel form the high ground in the South of the District.

The chief industries, in addition to the usual trades of a country town, are engineering and joinery works and brewing.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At the Census 1901	...	...	11,061
At the Census 1911	...	...	12,107
Estimated at the middle of 1913...			12,358

Births.—Two hundred and forty-three births were registered in the District during 1913, 2 of these belonged to other districts, while 5 births which took place elsewhere should be credited to this district. Of the nett total of 246, 133 were males and 113 females. Fifteen births were illegitimate. The birth-rate is 19·9, as compared with 17·3 in 1912, 20·2 in 1911 and an average of 20·6 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and sixty-seven deaths were registered in the District; 19 were deaths of non-residents, and 7 deaths of residents occurred and were registered in other districts. The nett total is 155, which gives a death-rate of 12·5 as against 14·2 in 1912, 14·5 in 1911 and an average of 14·3 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Nineteen deaths of infants under one year of age took place during the year. The infant mortality rate is 77 per 1,000 of the registered births, as against 70 in 1912, 81 in 1911 and an average of 84 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table gives the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever	Diarrhœa.
1903	3	..	..	2	2	2	1
1904	2	..	..	2
1905	..	2	1	..	1	..	1
1906	1	1	..	4
1907	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
1908	1	1	1	3
1909	3	..	1	1
1910	1	7	2	..	..
1911	2
1912	..	6	..	2	2	..	..
1913	—	—	—	3	—	—	4

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	19	1·68	4	·35
1904	11	·96	..	..
1905	16	1·39	1	·08
1906	13	1·12	4	·34
1907	11	·94	..	..
1908	9	·76	..	..
1909	11	·92	5	·42
1910	17	1·41	6	·50
1911	15	1·23	7	·57
1912	8	·65	9	·73
Average No. of Deaths 1903-12.	13	1·11	3·6	·30
1913	9	·72	8	·64

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Cancer and death-rates from the disease for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	16	1.42
1904	17	1.49
1905	17	1.48
1906	12	1.03
1907	5	.43
1908	15	1.27
1909	19	1.59
1910	11	.91
1911	15	1.23
1912	13	1.06
Average for 10 years 1903—1912.	14	1.19
1913	11	.89

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

CASES NOTIFIED.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Scarlet Fever	11	7	5
Diphtheria	8	8	8
Erysipelas	—	—	1
	—	—	—
Total	19	15	14

The 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, notified during 1913, occurred in 5 different families and at different times of the year. In two cases infection was imported from other districts; the origin of the remaining cases could not be traced. The first 3 cases of Diphtheria notified arose in one family, in October, and all three cases proved fatal. The first child attacked had recently returned from a holiday spent in another district; but the Medical Officer of Health of that district stated that no cases of the disease had occurred there for several months. No evidence of exposure to infection in Newbury could be found. The remaining 5 cases arose in November and December; 4 were primary cases

and 1 a secondary case. The first of these cases was a child attending St. Mary's Infants' School, and an examination of the children at school shewed that two, who had recently suffered from sore throat, were carriers of Diphtheria Bacilli. In view of the large number of very young children in attendance, it was considered advisable to close the school from Nov. 11th to Nov. 24th; another scholar was attacked on Nov. 22nd, so closure was extended to Dec. 8th. One further case arose among children attending this school and one child attending the mixed department of St. Mary's School also contracted the disease.

All notified cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were treated in the isolation hospital.

Isolation Hospital.—The isolation hospital is a corrugated iron building on an excellent site about 2 miles from the centre of the town. It contains 6 wards with a total accommodation for 28 patients. There is no disinfecting apparatus. A suitable horse ambulance is provided.

The hospital belongs to Newbury Urban District, but cases are admitted from the Newbury Rural District under an agreement, and the management of the hospital is vested in a joint board composed of members of both District Councils.

During the year the following cases were admitted :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
From Newbury Urban District ...	5	8
From Newbury Rural District ...	2	11
	—	—
Total ...	7	19

There is no separate hospital for Small-pox.

Provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin and Bacteriological Examinations.—The Council have adopted the provisions of the Diphtheria (Antitoxin) Order, and have also authorised the bacteriological examination of specimens in suspected cases of Diphtheria, and also,—on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health—the bacteriological examination of specimens in suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Phthisis.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 9 cases of Phthisis and of 5 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 12 primary visits and 9 subsequent visits to notified cases, and 4 primary and 2 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The town is supplied by a private company. A few wells are still in use.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The whole of the town is sewered on the separate system, and all the houses are provided with water closets connected with the sewers. At the outfall of the foul sewers, which is situated in the Newbury Rural District, the sewage is treated in settling tanks and bacterial filters, followed by land treatment. For some years, the land used for final treatment has been overtaxed, and a scheme for extension, involving the purchase of an additional 40 acres of land, will shortly be commenced. On December 18th, 1913, a Local Government Inquiry was held upon the proposal by the District Council to raise a loan for this scheme, and sanction to the loan was eventually granted.

House refuse is collected twice a week in the principal streets and once a week in the rest of the town, and is disposed of by tipping. Complaints of nuisance arising from a tip in the Enborne Road were received during the year. The tip is a disused gravel pit, which was privately owned at the time of complaint, and the nuisance arose from want of care in the distribution of the refuse, aggravated by the use of the pit by private persons for the deposit of garden refuse and other offensive matter. The District Council eventually purchased the pit, in order to obtain entire control, and the refuse since deposited there has mainly consisted of dry ashes, which have been carefully distributed and covered, from time to time, with lime or earth so as to avoid nuisance. No further complaints have been received. The substitution of galvanized iron ashbins for deep ashpits in the town is proceeding satisfactorily.

Housing.—During the year, 11 cottages, to let at 4/6 a week, inclusive of rates, were erected by the District Council, and 13 working-class dwellings were erected by private persons. There is still a considerable deficiency of housing accommodation for the poorer working classes and the question of supplying the need is under consideration by the District Council. Many of the existing cottages are very old and of poor type.

The Sanitary Inspector is of the opinion that 200 new cottages are needed.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shews the work which has been done during the year, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	...	...	...	...	83
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	19
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	19
4	No. of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	19
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	...	...	...	...	69
6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
7	No. of demolition orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	...	...	...	...	Nil
9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness, dilapidation and want of sufficient light and air.				

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following table gives a summary of the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, during the year:—

Articles.	No. of samples taken for analysis.	No. of samples found adulterated.	Remarks.
Butter	1	..	Contained 0.45% of Boric Acid
Cocoa	1	..	
Lard	2	..	
Milk	21	3	Proceedings taken in respect of two samples, action dismissed in each case.
	25	3	

No samples were taken under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, other than the 21 samples of milk, none of which contained preservatives.

Offensive Trades.—During 1913, a gut-scraping business was established with the consent of the District Council. Complaints were made of nuisance arising from the premises, and it was found that sufficient care in disposal of waste material was not being exercised. Proper methods of disposal were adopted and no further complaints were received. No byelaws respecting this trade have been framed.

Slaughterhouses.—The abattoir provided by the Local Authority consists of five slaughter houses with fasting pens attached, which are let to butchers on an annual tenancy. The buildings are structurally well adapted for the purpose, and are conveniently situated. There are 12 private slaughter houses in the town. Inspections are made while slaughtering is in progress as well as at other times.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.—Mr. Vincent, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information:—

**Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during
the year.**

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	304
„ House-to-house Inspections	...	...	83
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	464
„ Complaints received	...	...	8
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	31
„ Notices served	{ Intimation	...	Nil
	{ Statutory	...	2
„ Prosecutions	...	...	Nil
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	26

NO. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c's, Sink wastes, &c...	...	18
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	2
„ Pigs or other animals	...	2
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	Nil
„ Deficient or impure water	...	Nil
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	46
„ Overcrowded houses	...	1
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	14
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	1
„ Other Nuisances	...	7
No. of Premises disinfected	...	44
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	8
„ Food and drug samples	...	25
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	Nil
„ W.c's provided	...	11
„ Earth closets provided	...	Nil
„ Wells closed	...	1
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	1

No. of New wells sunk	...	...	...	1
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	Nil
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	...	Nil
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	...	Nil
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register		...	3
	No. of Inspections		...	11
Milkshops	No. on Register		...	12
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	2
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	12
Bakehouses	„	„	...	21
Milkshops	No. of Inspections		...	30
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	5
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	44
Bakehouses	„	„	...	60
Piggeries	„	„	...	Nil

Factory and Workshop Act.

I. INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections made.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	—	—	—
Including Factory laundries			
Workshops	78	—	—
Including Workshop laundries			
Workplaces	14	—	—
	92	—	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.			
Want of cleanliness ...	8	8	
Want of ventilation ...			
Overcrowding ...			
Other nuisances ...			
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient ...			
Unsuitable and defective ...			
Not separate for sexes ...			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.			
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouses ...			
Breach of special sanitary requirements of bake-houses ...			
Other offences ...			
	8	8	

III.

Outworkers Lists ... Nil.

IV.

Registered Workshops.

Total number of Workshops on Register. 85

V.

Other Matters.

Nil

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts—**

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act	...	1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act Part III.		1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act	...	1907
With the exception of Sections 25, 68, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 86, 89 and 95.		

Bye-laws, as to

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	1904
Slaughter Houses	...	...	1905
Cleansing of Footways	..	...	1909
Removal of Refuse	...	...	1909
Cleansing of Privies	...	...	1909
Public Cemeteries	...	...	1910
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	1909
Keeping of Animals	...	...	1909
Carriage of Offensive Matter	...	...	1909
New Streets and Buildings, Structure and Drainage	...	...	1909
Secondary Means of Access	...	...	1909
New Buildings additional powers...		...	1909
Drainage of Existing Buildings	...	...	1909
Paving of Yards	...	...	1909

Regulations—

Communication between Drains and Sewers	...	1895
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	1905

NEWBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	11,811	235	..	19.9	161	13.6	20	3	13	53	144	12.1
1909	11,918	235	..	19.7	216	18.1	31	3	25	106	188	15.7
1910	12,026	240	..	19.9	182	15.1	17	5	20	83	170	14.1
1911	12,135	247	246	20.2	195	16.1	25	..	20	81	177	14.5
1912	12,245	219	212	17.3	188	15.3	19	5	15	70	174	14.2
1913	12,358	243	246	19.9	167	13.5	19	7	19	77	155	12.5

At Census of 1911: Total population at all ages, 12,107; Number of inhabited houses 2927; Average number of persons per house 4.14; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 1828.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	8	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	8
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..
Other forms of T'culosis	5	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Totals	28	..	3	9	5	10	1	..	13

Isolation Hospital: Newbury Isolation Hospital situate in the District.

NEWBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
All causes { Certified ...	151	17	4	2	5	9	19	40	55	60
{ Uncertified ...	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Enteric Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza ...	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	3
Tuberculous Meningitis...	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	5
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	28	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	17	12
Bronchitis ...	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	9	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Puerperal Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	6	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	5
Suicide ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases...	36	..	..	..	3	2	3	13	15	17
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	155	19	4	2	5	9	19	41	56	60

Newbury Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

This District is drained by the Kennet and its tributaries the Lambourn and Enborne. The Kennet river flows through a wide belt of alluvium and Valley Gravel; to the south of this the Woolwich and Reading beds predominate, but are covered by Plateau Gravel at Greenham and Cookham Commons.

North of the Kennet the Chalk forms the main features of the land, though a considerable portion of the area is covered by beds of Woolwich and Reading and other Tertiary and Post-Tertiary formations.

In character the District is mainly agricultural and residential; the only large manufacturing industry is a paper mill, near Thatcham, which employs about 200 hands.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	9,996
At Census 1911	...	...	10,759
Estimated to middle of 1913	...		10,939

Births.—One hundred and eighty-nine births were registered as occurring in the District; while 4 additional births, which took place and were registered elsewhere, should be credited to this District, of which the mothers were usual residents.

Of the nett total of 193, 114 were males and 79 females. Illegitimate births numbered 6.

The birth-rate is 17·6, as compared with 18·8 in 1912, 18·1 in 1911 and an average of 20·0 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and thirteen deaths were registered as occurring in the District; 4 were deaths of non-residents, while 17 deaths of residents took place and were registered elsewhere. The nett total to be credited to the District is therefore 126, giving a death-rate of 11·5 as compared with 12·4 in 1912, 12·8 in 1911 and an average of 12·7 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Twelve deaths of infants under one year of age took place, which gives a mortality of 62 per 1000 of the births registered. The infant mortality rate was 68 in 1912, 106 in 1911 and an average of 76 in the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœa.	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough.
1903	..	..	1	..	..	2
1904	1	1	4	..	..	2
1905	1	..	..	..	..	1
1906	1	..	..	2	..	..
1907	..	..	1	1	..	1
1908	3	..	1	..	..	2
1909	..	..	..	3	..	..
1910	..	..	2	1	..	2
1911	..	..	..	2	1	3
1912	1	..	4	..	..	3
1913	..	..	..	..	..	1

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis, together with the death-rates, for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate
1903	12	1·18	2	·20
1904	8	·78	2	·19
1905	11	1·07	4	·39
1906	17	1·64	4	·38
1907	10	·95	..	..
1908	10	·94	1	·09
1909	13	1·22	1	·09
1910	9	·84	3	·28
1911	6	·55	1	·09
1912	6	·55	5	·46
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	10·2	·97	2·3	·22
1913	6	·54	2	·18

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Cancer for 1913 and the preceding 10 years, together with death-rates from this disease.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	17	1·67
1904	11	1·07
1905	11	1·11
1906	7	·48
1907	5	·38
1908	4	·35
1909	9	1·03
1910	11	1·22
1911	12	1·11
1912	8	·73
Average for 10 years 1903—1912.	9·5	·92
1913	18	1·6

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

	Cases Notified.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	10	17	3
Diphtheria ..	1	31	12
Erysipelas ..	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	1
Total	13	50	18

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases occurred in 1913.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Brimpton .. ..	..	..	1	1
Chieveley	1	..	..	..
Cold Ash .. ..	..	7	..	..
Greenham	1	..	..	..
Hampstead Marshall ..	..	..	1	..
Shaw-cum-Domington ..	..	2	..	..
Speen	1	3	..	..
Totals	3	12	2	1

All the cases of Scarlet Fever were sporadic. Diphtheria at Cold Ash was confined to inmates of the Children's Hospital—5 patients and 2 members of the staff being attacked. The disease was probably introduced by a patient, who had suffered from sore throat prior to admission, and who, at the time of the outbreak, was found to be a carrier of Diphtheria Bacilli. There was an eight month's interval between the two cases of Diphtheria at Shaw, which occurred in different families; the origin could not be traced in either case. The 3 cases of Diphtheria in Speen parish arose in two families, between which there was considerable intercourse; the nature of the illness in the first case was not recognised and medical attendance was not sought until the other two children became infected.

The case of Cerebro-spinal Fever was a carefully nurtured child, who had not been allowed to associate with other than

members of her own family ; among the latter there had been no illness, nor was any febrile illness known to exist in the neighbourhood. Excepting that at no time was paralysis present, the clinical features of the case were consistent with the diagnosis ; but no bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made. Complete recovery ensued.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—In the first quarter of the year, Measles was prevalent in the parishes of Chieveley, Midgham, Shaw-cum-Donnington and Thatcham (the parishes were invaded in the order named) and a few cases of the disease arose in Woolhampton parish in June. Whooping Cough also was prevalent in Chieveley parish and a few cases occurred at Speen. A few cases of Mumps and Chicken-pox were reported from various parishes.

Closure of Schools.—During the year the following schools were closed for infectious disease :—

FOR MEASLES.

Midgham from Jan. 20th to March 4th.

Thatcham Crookham from March 3rd to April 14th.

FOR MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Chieveley Curridge from Jan. 6th to Feb. 3rd.

Isolation Hospitals.—Two cases of Scarlet Fever and 11 cases of Diphtheria were treated in Newbury Isolation Hospital (see page 103).

Bacteriological Examinations and Provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin. The District Council have undertaken the payment for bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria, also—on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health—from suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Phthisis. The Council have also undertaken to pay for Diphtheria Antitoxin used both for prophylactic and curative purposes.

Notification of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 13 cases of Phthisis and 2 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year.

The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 14 primary and 14 subsequent visits to notified cases and 6 primary and 13 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish in the District:—

BOXFORD. Private wells.

BRIMPTON. Private wells.

CHIEVELEY. A few cottages at Oare are supplied from estate mains by means of standpipes. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

COLD ASH. There is a deep public well at Ashbourne Green. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

ENBORNE. A few houses are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company; the remainder depend upon private wells.

GREENHAM. A few houses are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company, the remainder depend upon private wells.

HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL. Private wells.

LECKHAMPSTEAD. One public well and private wells.

MIDGHAM. A few cottages at Midgham Marsh are supplied from estate waterworks; private wells in the rest of the parish.

SANDLEFORD. Private wells.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON. Partly supplied by the Newbury District Water Company and partly dependent upon private wells. There is also one public well.

SPEEN. The village of Speen is supplied by the Newbury District Water Company. The village of Stockcross is supplied from estate waterworks. At Marsh Benham a stream is used as a supply. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

THATCHAM. There is a deep well, maintained by the Parish Council, in Thatcham Village. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

WASING. Private wells.

WELFORD. Hoe Benham and Wickham are supplied from estate waterworks by means of standpipes. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

WINTERBOURNE. Private wells.

WOOLHAMPTON. In the village of Woolhampton, there is an artesian well maintained by the Parish Council. Private well in the rest of the parish.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE.

The following portions of the District are sewered :—Some ten houses in the parish of Enborne are connected with the Newbury Borough sewers, and are provided with cistern-flushed water closets. The villages of Donnington and Speen are provided with sewers, which connect with the Newbury Borough sewers, and many of the houses have cistern-flushed water closets. The village of Stockcross is sewered and the sewage is disposed of by means of septic tanks and land irrigation. The village of Thatcham is sewered and many houses are provided with hand-flushed water closets ; the sewage is treated in settling tanks and

by broad irrigation. The village of Woolhampton is sewered for surface water and slop water only; the sewage is treated in a settling tank, afterwards by broad irrigation.

The remainder of the District is unsewered.

There is no public scavenging.

Housing. During the year, 34 new buildings were erected or in process of erection. Of these, 24 were working-class dwellings situated in the following parishes :—Chieveley 8, Cold Ash 2, Enborne 2, Greenham 4, Shaw-cum-Donnington 3, Thatcham 3, Welford 2.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector. There is a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes in many parishes. The District Council have building schemes for Chieveley and Thatcham under consideration; in the former parish some three or four additional cottages appear to be required, in the latter at least a dozen are needed.

The following table shews the work which has been done during the year, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	117
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . .	47
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders . . .	17
4	No. of closing orders made	17
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders . . .	51

6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	4
7	No. of demolition orders made	...	...	...	...	—
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished (voluntarily)	...	...	...	...	5
9	General character of the defects found to exist	...	...	...	Dampness and disrepair.	

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspections.—Mr. Church, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information :—

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	...	} 878
„ House-to-House Inspections	...	...	...
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	1001
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	7
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	162
„ Notices served {	Intimation	...	...	39
	Statutory	...	...	1
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	155

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	20
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	...	35
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	9

NO. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Cow, Slaughter and Bakehouses	...	3
„ Deficient or impure water	... ..	3
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	... ..	22
„ Overcrowded houses	... ..	5
„ Houses unfit for habitation	... ..	—
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	... ..	6
„ Other Nuisances	... ..	54
No. of Premises disinfected	... ..	15
„ Water samples taken for examination	... ..	2
„ Food and drug samples	... ..	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	... ..	—
„ W.c.'s provided	... ..	9
„ Earth closets provided	... ..	10
„ Wells closed	... ..	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	... ..	11
„ New wells sunk	... ..	5
„ Houses connected with water mains	... ..	2
„ Water certificates granted	... ..	19
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	... ..	—
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register...	—
	No. of Inspections	—
Milkshops	No. on Register	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „ ...	77
Slaughter houses	„ „ ...	7
Bakehouses	„ „ ...	21
Milkshops	No. of Inspections	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „ ...	141
Slaughterhouses	„ „ ...	13
Bakehouses	„ „ ...	40
Piggeries	„ „ ...	17

Factory and Workshop Act.**I. INSPECTIONS.**

PREMISES	Inspections made.	Number of Written notices.	Prosecutions.
1. Factories (including factory laundries)	2	—	—
2. Workshops and Workplaces (including workshop laundries)	6	2	—
Total	8	2	

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.		
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under Public Health Act.			
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	
Overcrowding ...	...	
Want of drainage of floors ...			
Other nuisances ...	...	
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient ...	1	1	
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	
Not separate for sexes ...	...	
Total	3	3	

III.**Home Work.**

Outworkers	Nil.
------------	-----	-----	------

IV.**Registered Workshops.**

Particulars.	Number.
Bakehouses ...	21
Other Workshops ...	10
Total No. of Workshops on Register	31

V.

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts.**

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act. ...	...	1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act ...	...	1890

Byelaws.

Respecting Tents, Vans and Sheds.
 „ New Streets and Buildings.
 (structure and drainage)

Regulations.

Under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1887.
 Communications between Drains and Sewers.

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	10,544	200	..	18.9	112	11.6	..	12	14	70	124	11.7
1909	10,621	237	..	22.3	117	11.0	..	27	19	80	144	13.5
1910	10,700	219	..	20.4	110	10.2	..	17	15	68	127	11.8
1911	10,779	194	197	18.1	114	10.5	..	25	21	106	139	12.8
1912	10,858	196	205	18.8	117	10.7	2	20	14	68	135	12.4
1913	10,939	189	193	17.6	113	10.3	4	17	12	62	126	11.5

At Census 1911: Total Population at all ages, 10,759; Number of inhabited houses, 2611; Average number of person per house, 4.12; Area of District in Acres, (land and inland water) 42,388.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.		
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plagne .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	12	..	1	8	3	..	..	..	11
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Scarlet fever	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	..	..	3	5	5	..	..	..
Other Forms of T'culosis	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	33	..	2	15	10	5	1	..	13	

Isolation Hospital: Newbury Borough Isolation Hospital.

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified	122	12	1	1	1	3	12	28	64	21
{ Uncertified	4		..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	6	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	1
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	2
Bronchitis	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	44	1	..	1	..	1	3	10	28	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..
Totals	126	12	1	1	2	3	12	29	66	21

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified	...	9	..	..	..	9	1	..	2	..	12
		Uncertified	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	...	...	...	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Other causes	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
				9	0	0	0	9	1	0	2	0	12

Nett Births in the Year {

legitimate 187
 illegitimate 6

Nett Deaths in the Year of {

legitimate infants 12
 illegitimate infants 0

Wallingford Urban District.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The town is situated on the banks of the Thames; the geological formation is Valley Gravel overlying the Upper Greensand.

Besides the usual trades of a market town, brewing is the principal industry.

Meteorology.

Mr. Slade has kindly supplied the following particulars of the rainfall in the district

RAINFALL IN 1913.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with ·01 inch or more recorded.
	Inches.	Inches.	Date.	
January	2·95	·69	11th	19
February	1·09	·28	9th	15
March	2·34	·30	15th	18
April	3·21	·80	29th	20
May	2·22	·56	3rd	13
June	·51	·16	17th	6
July	1·28	·37	10th	11
August	1·04	·27	31st	11
September	1·85	·50	19th	9
October	4·14	·70	2nd	17
November	2·65	·65	11th	20
December	1·09	·23	6th	15
Total	24·37	—	—	174

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

Census 1901...	...	...	2808
Census 1911...	...	...	2716
Estimated at middle of 1913	...	...	2694

Births.—Forty-nine births were registered as occurring in District; but three of the children were born of mothers who were not usual residents and these births have to be deducted.

Of the nett total of 46, 26 were males and 20 females. Illegitimate births numbered 3. The nett birth-rate is 17·0, as compared with 14·7 in 1912, 16·5 in 1911 and an average of 22·1 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—Fifty-one deaths were registered as occurring in the District; 15 were of persons belonging to other districts, while 3 deaths of Wallingford persons took place and were registered in other districts. The nett total is therefore 39, giving a death-rate of 14·4 as compared with 11·8 in 1912, 11·7 in 1911 and an average of 14·1 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Two deaths of infants under 1 year of age took place, giving a mortality of 43 per 1,000 births, as against 0 in 1912, 66 in 1911 and an average of 78 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases.

No death from Zymotic disease has occurred in the district since 1910.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis for 1913 and the preceding 10 years, together with the death-rate from these diseases.

	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	6	2·15	2	·72
1904	7	2·52	1	·36
1905	1	·36	1	·36
1906	1	·36	1	·36
1907	3	1·09	2	·73
1908	4	1·46	..	..
1909	4	1·46	..	..
1910	3	1·10	..	..
1911	3	1·10	..	..
1912	1	·36	1	·36
Average No. of Deaths 1903-12.	3·3	1·20	·8	·29
1913	4	1·48	1	·37

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Cancer and the death-rate from the disease during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	4	1·43
1904	8	2·88
1905	5	1·81
1906	..	..
1907	..	..
1908	5	1·82
1909	1	·37
1910	2	·73
1911	8	2·94
1912	3	1·10
Average for 10 years 1903—1912	3·6	1·31
1913	2	·74

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

		CASES NOTIFIED.		
		1911.	1912.	1913.
Small Pox	...	1	0	0
Enteric Fever	...	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	1	20	1
Diphtheria	...	1	6	4
Erysipelas	...	5	2	1
Puerperal Fever	...	0	0	1
		—	—	—
Total	...	10	28	7

Three of the cases of Diphtheria which arose in 1913 occurred in one family. The source of the disease could not be definitely traced. Two of the three children attacked, including the child first taken ill, attended the Church of England school; all other children in attendance were examined but no suspicious cases were found.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—Measles was prevalent in October and November, but the outbreak quickly subsided.

Closure of Schools.—No schools were closed on account of infectious disease during the year.

Isolation Hospitals.—The District is served by the isolation hospital of the Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Hospital District, which consists of the Urban District of Wallingford and the Rural Districts of Wallingford and Crowmarsh. The hospital is situated in the Wallingford Rural District, just outside the town, and consists of a permanent administration block and three corrugated-iron ward blocks containing 15 beds. A steam disinfectant and a suitable carriage ambulance are provided.

A proposal to extend the hospital, by providing two additional wards, with a total accommodation of 5 beds, and a day-room for convalescents, all of permanent construction, has received the sanction of the Local Government Board and the work will shortly be commenced.

The following table shews the number of cases admitted during the year :—

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Wallingford Urban	1	4	1	6
Wallingford Rural	3	—	—	3
Other Districts	14	4	—	18
	—	—	—	—
Total	18	8	1	27

The isolation of Small-pox is provided for by the Henley and Wallingford Joint Small-pox Hospital. The Joint Hospital District includes the Urban and Rural Districts of Wallingford. The hospital is situated at Pishill, Oxfordshire, and has accommodation for six male and six female patients.

Bacteriological Examination and Provision of Antitoxin.—The District Council have made arrangements for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis and have undertaken to pay for Antitoxin used for the prophylaxis and treatment of Diphtheria.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.—Notifications of 9 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 9 primary and 16 subsequent visits to notified cases and 2 primary and 2 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The town is supplied from the municipal waterworks which consist of a deep boring in the Upper Green-sand from which the water is pumped to a water tower.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The town is sewered on the separate system and every house is connected to the sewers. Closet accommodation consists entirely of water closets. The levels are not suitable for the conveyance of sewage to the outfall by gravitation, and propulsion by means of compressed air is employed. At the outfall the sewage is treated by broad irrigation. Scavenging is carried out by the Local Authority; domestic refuse is collected once a week and burnt in the open.

Housing —During the year, the erection by the District Council of 6 cottages, to let at 6/- each per week, was practically completed. An additional 6 houses, of which 5 were working-class dwellings, were erected by private persons. There is still a deficiency of cottages rented at less than 6/- and the Council are considering a second building scheme. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor.

The following table shews the work which has been done during the year under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	107
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—

3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...	—
4	No. of closing orders made	... ..	—
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	...	24
6	No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	... ..	—
7	No. of demolition orders made	... ..	—
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	... ..	—
9	General character of the defects found to exist	Dampness and disrepair.	

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—Mr. Gray, Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information:—

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited	...	...	...	430
„ House-to-house Inspections	...	...	...	107
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	620
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	6
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	60
„ Notices served	{	Intimation	...	60
		Statutory	...	7
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	55

No. of NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	12
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	...	10
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	8
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	...	2
„ Deficient or impure water	...	...	—
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	16
„ Overcrowded houses	...	...	3
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	—
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	—
„ Other Nuisances	...	...	4
No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	9
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	...	2
„ Food and drug samples	..	...	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	—
„ W.c.'s provided	...	...	11
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	—
„ Wells closed	...	...	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	—
„ New wells sunk	...	...	—
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	11
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	—
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	4
Common Lodging-houses	{ No. on Register ...		—
	{ No. of Inspections ...		—
Milkshops	No. on Register	...	5
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	1
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	7
Bakehouses	„ „	...	7
Milkshops	No. of Inspections	...	11
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	2
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	26
Bakehouses	„ „	...	22
Piggeries	„ „	...	30

Factory and Workshop Act.**I. INSPECTIONS.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections made.	Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories Including Factory laundries	—	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces ... including Workshop laundries	40	2	—
	40	2	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.			
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	
Want of Ventilation ...			
Overcrowding ...			
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient ...			
Unsuitable and defective ...			
Not separate for sexes ...			
	2	2	

III.**Home Work.**

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.		
Wearing Apparel ... (making, &c.)	{ Lists ...	...	2
	{ Outworkers	...	5

IV.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on Register.				Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	7
Others	...	...	...	18
				—
Total number of Workshops on Register				25

V.

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts.**

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, Part III.

Byelaws as to

Common lodging houses	...	...	1894
Slaughter-houses	...	...	1894
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	1900
Cleansing of Footways	...	...	1894
Cleansing of Privies	...	...	1894
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	1894
Keeping of Animals	...	...	1894
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	1894

Regulations as to

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	1901
---------------------------------	-----	------

WALLINGFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	2,741	65	..	23.7	66	24.0	24	3	3	46	45	16.4
1909	2,732	66	..	24.1	54	19.7	18	2	8	121	38	13.9
1910	2,723	52	..	19.1	58	21.3	22	1	3	57	37	13.5
1911	2,713	48	45	16.5	41	14.7	11	2	3	66	32	11.7
1912	2,704	47	40	14.7	54	19.9	24	2	0	0	32	11.8
1913	2,694	49	46	17.0	51	18.9	15	3	2	43	39	14.4

At Census of 1911 : Total population at all ages, 2,716 ; Number of inhabited houses 618 ; Average number of persons per house 4.39 ; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 380.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	..	..	1	1	2	5	..	..
Other forms of T'culosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	16	..	3	3	1	4	5	..	6

Isolation Hospitals : Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Isolation Hospital and Henley and Wallingford Joint Small-pox Hospital.

WALLINGFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ...	38	2	1	..	..	..	4	12	19	27
{ Uncertified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	10
Bronchitis ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Alcoholism ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Defined Diseases...	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	10
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	39	2	1	0	0	0	4	12	20	27

WALLINGFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes {	Certified ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Whooping-cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Premature Birth..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
{	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
{	Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals				1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Nett Births in the Year {				legitimate 43				Nett Deaths in the year of {				legitimate infants 2	
				illegitimate 3								illegitimate infants 0	

Wallingford Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The district lies in the Thames valley and is mainly flat. In the North-west portion the subsoil consists for the most part of Gault clay; but Long Wittenham is situated on Valley Gravel. Brightwell, Sotwell, the Hagbournes and North and South Moreton are on the Upper Greensand; Cholsey and Aston are partly on the Upper Greensand and partly on the Chalk.

Excepting for Didcot, a railway depôt, the district is entirely agricultural and residential.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	6,204
At Census 1911	...	...	7,246
Estimated at middle of 1913	...		7,468

Births.—One hundred and forty-four births were registered as occurring in the district, to which must be added the births of three children, which took place elsewhere, whose mothers belonged to the district.

Of the nett total of 147, 75 were males and 72 females. Illegitimate births numbered 5.

The nett birth-rate is 19·6, as compared with 23·4 in 1912, 20·3 in 1911 and an average of 21·7 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and sixty deaths were registered as occurring in the district; 89 deaths, which mostly took place in the Berkshire County Asylum, were of persons not belonging to this district, while 11 deaths of “residents” occurred and were registered elsewhere.

The nett total of deaths to be credited to the district is 82, which gives a death-rate of 10·9, as against 11·1 in 1912, 10·3 in 1911 and an average of 10·7 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Seven deaths of infants under one year of age took place during the year. The infant mortality rate is 47, as compared with 34 in 1912, 94 in 1911 and an average of 77 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases during each of the past 3 years.

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	1	—	—
Measles	...	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	1	1*
Whooping Cough	...	1	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	...	5	—	1
(under 2 years of age)		—	—	—
Totals	...	7	3	2

* This case was notified in 1912 and death occurred in January, 1913.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rate from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate
1903	1	·15	..	..
1904	5	·77	..	..
1905	4	·60	3	·45
1906	6	·89	2	·30
1907	2	·29	..	..
1908	6	·86	2	·29
1909	4	·57	1	·14
1910	5	·70	..	..
1911	1	·13	..	..
1912	4	·54	1	·13
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	3·8	·55	·9	·13
1913	2	·26	1	·13

The comparatively low rate of mortality from Tuberculosis is the most striking statistical feature of this district.

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rate per 1,000 from this disease during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	4	·62
1904	6	·92
1905	4	·60
1906	12	1·70
1907	9	1·32
1908	5	·72
1909	12	1·70
1910	8	1·12
1911	3	·41
1912	7	·95
Average for 10 years 1903—1912.	7·0	·92
1913	7	·93

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

CASES NOTIFIED.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever...	8	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	12	15	3
Diphtheria ...	19	16	—
Erysipelas ...	2	1	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—
	—	—	—
Total ...	42	33	4

Six of the cases of Enteric Fever notified in 1911 and the case notified in 1913 occurred among inmates of the County Asylum.

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases occurred in 1913.

Parish.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.
Cholsey	—	3
Moulsford	1	—
	—	—
Total	1	3

The 3 cases of Scarlet Fever arose in 2 different families ; all 3 cases were removed to hospital.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—In the early spring a few cases of Measles arose in the parishes of Brightwell and East Hagbourne. In April, and again in September and October, this disease was prevalent in the parish of Didcot, and in the autumn was prevalent also in East Hagbourne and Aston Tirrold. In July a few cases arose in Cholsey parish and in December a number of cases arose in North Moreton.

German Measles was prevalent in Didcot in May and a few cases occurred in East Hagbourne about the same time.

Chicken-pox and Mumps were reported from various parishes.

Closure of Schools.—During the year the following schools were closed for infectious diseases :—

FOR MEASLES.

Didcot Council from May 5th to the Whitsuntide Holidays.

Aston Tirrold from Oct. 24th to Nov. 17th.

North Hagbourne from Oct. 28th to Dec. 3rd.

North Moreton from Dec. 15th to Christmas Holidays.

FOR GERMAN MEASLES.

Didcot Council from May 20th to June 10th.

Isolation Hospitals.—(see page 129).

Bacteriological Examinations and provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin.—The council have adopted the provisions of the Diphtheria (Antitoxin) Order, and have also made arrangement for the free bacteriological examination of specimens in cases of suspected Diphtheria, and, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, in suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Phthisis.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.—Primary notifications of 11 cases of Phthisis and 1 case of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 13 primary and 29 subsequent visits to notified cases and 2 primary and 1 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish :—

ASTON TIRROLD. Private wells.

ASTON UPTHORPE. „

BRIGHTWELL. A small portion of the parish which adjoins Wallingford Urban District is supplied from the town mains. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

CHOLSEY. Private wells.

CLAPCOT. A few houses are supplied from Wallingford town mains, and a few other cottages have an estate supply. Private wells for the remainder.

DIDCOT. Part of the parish is supplied from the G.W.R. water-works. Private wells for the rest of the parish.

HAGBOURNE EAST. Private wells.

HAGBOURNE WEST. „

MORETON NORTH. „

MORETON SOUTH. „

MOULSFORD. One standpipe in the village, in connection with an estate reservoir. Private wells for the remainder of the parish.

SOTWELL. Private wells.

WITTENHAM LITTLE. An estate supply by means of standpipes. Private wells.

WITTENHAM LONG. Private wells.

Nearly all the private wells in the district are of the shallow type.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The village of North Hagbourne and part of Didcot village, both in the parish of Didcot, are the only portions of the district which are sewered. Most of the houses are provided with water closets connected with the sewers. The sewage is disposed of by broad irrigation, after treatment in settling tanks. In the other parishes pail privies and cesspits are mainly in use.

Public scavenging is confined to the sewered portion of the district.

Housing.—During the year 5 new working-class dwellings were built, all in the parish of Cholsey, while in the same parish a farm house was converted into 2 cottages. In the parish of Brightwell a private house was converted into 2 cottages.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector. The first inspection of the District, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, has been completed, and inspection has shown that a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes exists in many parishes.

The following are the estimated numbers of additional cottages needed in each parish :—Aston Tirrold 3, Aston Upthorpe 3, Brightwell 3, Hagbourne East 6, Hagbourne West 3, Moreton North 3, Moreton South 3, Sotwell 3, Wittenham Long 3.

The District Council have had the question of providing cottages to meet the deficiency under consideration for a considerable time, and at the end of the year authorised the Sanitary and Housing Committee to sign provisional contracts for the purchase of suitable building sites.

The Sanitary Inspector has supplied the following summary of the housing conditions in the North Ward of East Hagbourne Parish. The corresponding figures for the remaining portion of the district will be found in the Annual Reports for 1911 and 1912.

PARISH OF EAST HAGBOURNE (North Ward).

	No. of houses.	Present Inhabitants.			No. of houses containing two families.
		Adults.	Children.	Lodgers.	
Unoccupied	4	..	..	..	..
Unfit for habitation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
With one bedroom .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
With two bedrooms	61	127	95	10	..
With three bedrooms	98	252	144	30	..
With four bedrooms	11	30	7	2	..
With more than four bedrooms	3	15	4	0	..
Total	177	424	250	42	..

The following table shews the work which has been done during the year, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	...	...	...	...	271
2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				12
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...				10
4	No. of closing orders made	...	...	...		6
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	...				121
6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
7	No. of demolition orders made	...	...	...		—
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished	...	...	...		—
9	General character of the defects found to exist				Dampness and dilapidation.	

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspection.—Mr. Lay, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information :—

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	559
„ House-to-house Inspections	...	...	271
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	1131
„ Complaints received	...	...	—
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	371
„ Notices served { Intimation	...	...	371
„ Notices served { Statutory	...	...	12
„ Prosecutions	...	...	1
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	153

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c's, Sink wastes, &c...	...	49
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	17
„ Pigs or other animals	...	40
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	—
„ Deficient or impure water	...	—
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	7
„ Overcrowded houses	...	2
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	3
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	5
„ Other Nuisances	...	30
No. of Premises disinfected	...	5
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	—
„ Food and drug samples	...	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	—
„ W.c's provided	...	10
„ Earth closets provided	...	15
„ Wells closed	...	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	5

No. of New wells sunk	...	...	...	4
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	10
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	...	6
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	...	2
Common Lodging-houses	{ No. on Register		...	—
	{ No. of Inspections		...	—
Milkshops	No. on Register		...	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	64
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	3
Bakehouses	„	„	...	11
Milkshops	No. of Inspections		...	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„	„	...	64
Slaughterhouses	„	„	...	3
Bakehouses	„	„	...	11
Piggeries	„	„	...	120
Tents, Vans, &c.	„	„	...	30

Factory and Workshop Act.

I. INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES	Inspections made.	Number of Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including factory laundries)	—	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces (Including workshop laundries)	14	—	—
Total	14		

II. DEFECTS FOUND. Nil.

III.

HOME WORK. ... Nil.

IV.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register.		Number.
Bakehouses	...	11
Others ...	...	nil.

V.

Other Matters.

Nil

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts—**

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act	...	1890
Public Health Acts Amendment Act Part III.		1890

Bye-laws—

Respecting Tents, Vans and Sheds.

„	New Streets and Buildings,	1906 and 1910
„	New Buildings, additional powers	1906

Regulations—

Respecting Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop ...	1900
---	------

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	6,943	144	..	20·7	120	17·2	67	24	10	69	77	11·0
1909	7,051	159	..	22·5	140	19·8	70	18	6	37	88	12·4
1910	7,162	155	..	21·6	124	17·3	69	21	13	83	76	10·6
1911	7,274	147	148	20·3	149	20·4	81	7	14	94	75	10·3
1912	7,368	107	173	23·4	148	20·0	81	15	6	34	82	11·1
1913	7,468	144	147	19·6	160	..	89	11	7	47	82	10·9

At Census 1911 : Total Population at all ages, 7,246 ; Number of inhabited houses, 1474 ; Average number of person per house, 4·92 ; Area of District in Acres, (land and inland water) 22,152.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..
Other Forms of T'culosis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	16	..	3	5	..	8	..	..	3

Isolation Hospitals : Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Isolation Hospital situated within the District and Henley and Wallingford Joint Small-pox Hospital outside the District.

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified	80	6	..	2	5	..	9	20	38	105
{ Uncertified	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cancer, malignant disease	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	12
Bronchitis	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	6
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	26	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	17	53
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Totals	82	7	0	2	5	0	9	21	38	105

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	6
	Uncertified	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	...	...	...	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
				3	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	7
Nett Births in the Year				{ legitimate 142 illegitimate 5		Nett Deaths in the Year of				{ legitimate infants 5 illegitimate infants 2			

Wantage Urban District.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The Southern portion of the Urban District consists chiefly of Chalk Downland, the town itself is situated for the most part on the Upper Greensand.

The usual trades of a market town are carried on; there are no large manufacturing industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	3,766
At Census 1911	...	...	3,628
Estimated at middle of 1913	...	...	3,595

Births.—Seventy-five births were registered as occurring in the district during 1913; but 3 of these belonged to other districts and must be deducted. Of the nett total of 72, 33 were males and 39 females. Illegitimate births numbered 7.

The nett birth-rate is 20·0, as compared with 22·7 in 1912, 17·1 in 1911 and an average of 21·5 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Deaths.—Sixty-five deaths were registered as occurring in the district during the year; 22 of which were deaths of non-residents, while 4 deaths of residents occurred and were registered elsewhere. The nett total of deaths to be credited to the District is 47 which gives a death-rate of 13·0, as compared with 9·6 in 1912, 16·2 in 1911 and an average of 13·8 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

Infant Mortality.—Eight deaths of infants under one year of age took place during the year. The infant mortality rate is 111 per 1,000 of the registered births, as against 24 in 1912, 96 in 1911 and an average of 103 for the 10 years 1902—1911.

The high rate of 1913 is probably to a large extent complementary to the exceedingly low rate of 1912.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during each of the past 3 years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	—
Diphtheria ...	4	—	—
Diarrhœa & Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	1	—	—
Total ...	13	0	0

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rates from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis during 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	3	·80	2	·53
1904	4	1·07	2	·54
1905	4	1·08	6	1·62
1906	6	1·62	2	·54
1907	3	·81	2	·54
1908	2	·54	..	..
1909	9	2·46	3	·82
1910	4	1·10	1	·27
1911	2	·55	2	·55
1912	4	1·10	1	·27
Average No. of Deaths 1903-12.	4·1	1·11	2·1	·57
1913	3	·83	3	·83

Death from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate from Cancer for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	1	·27
1904	1	·27
1905	1	·27
1906	3	·81
1907	..	..
1908	2	·54
1909	2	·55
1910	7	1·92
1911	3	·82
1912	1	·27
Average for 10 years 1903—1912	2·1	·57
1913	5	1·39

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

		CASES NOTIFIED.		
		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	2	3	—
Scarlet Fever	...	10	10	6
Diphtheria	...	10	1	—
Erysipelas	...	1	1	—
		—	—	—
Total	...	23	15	6

Of the 6 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1913, infection was imported from other districts in 3 cases, two of which were vagrants who were suffering from the disease on arrival at the Workhouse, and the third case was a boarder at a school in the town, who fell ill the day after his return from holidays. The origin of the remaining 3 cases could not be definitely traced.

Prevalence of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in January and February.

Closure of Schools.—The Infants' Department of the Church of England Schools was closed from Jan. 22nd to Feb. 12th, on account of Whooping Cough.

Isolation Hospital.—There is no isolation hospital in the District, but cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever are admitted to the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital under agreement.

During the year, 4 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to this institution. There is no provision for the isolation of Small-pox; but in case of emergency arrangements could no doubt be made for the use of the Small-pox Hospital belonging to the Wantage Rural District.

Diphtheria Antitoxin and Bacteriological Examinations. No arrangements have yet been made for the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin or for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria and other diseases.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

During the year, primary notifications of 8 cases of Phthisis and of 5 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 7 primary and 10 subsequent visits to notified cases and 3 primary and 1 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The town is mainly supplied by a private company, though many houses still rely upon shallow wells.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The town is sewered throughout on the separate system and all houses are connected with the sewers. Closet accommodation consists almost entirely of water closets. The contents of the foul sewers are treated at the outfall by means of a septic tank and contact beds, afterwards the effluent is passed on to osier beds.

Scavenging is carried out by the District Council; house refuse is collected once a week and burnt in the open at the sewage works.

Housing.—During the year 4 new houses, all working-class dwellings, were erected. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector.

Up to the end of the year, the only progress which had been made with work under the Housing, Town Planning, &c, Act, was the inspection of one house, the obviously dilapidated state of which had brought it under notice. The house was represented as unfit for habitation, a closing order was made and the house eventually demolished. It is hoped that inspection of the District will be completed by the end of 1914. The Sanitary Inspector is the Officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

There is a considerable deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes, dependent to some extent upon the occupation of houses in the town by persons who work in the surrounding rural district but are unable to obtain houses near their work.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.—Mr. Betts, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information :—

**Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during
the year.**

No. of Different Premises visited	...	...	...	230
„ House-to-house Inspections	...	...	...	—
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	280
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	6
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	46
„ Notices served	{	Intimation	...	15
		Statutory ..	...	—
„ Prosecutions	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	46

NO. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	17
„ Drains and Cesspools	...	...	10
„ Pigs or other animals	...	...	2
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bake houses	...	...	—
„ Deficient or impure water	...	...	2
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	—
„ Overcrowded houses	...	...	1
„ Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	—
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	—
„ Other Nuisances	...	...	14
No. of Premises disinfected	...	...	10
„ Water samples taken for examination	...	...	3
„ Food and drug samples	..	..	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	—
„ W.c.'s provided	...	...	—
„ Earth closets provided	...	...	—
„ Wells closed	...	...	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	—
„ New wells sunk	...	...	1
„ Houses connected with water mains	...	...	3
„ Water certificates granted	...	...	—
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	...	...	—
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register	...	1
	No. of Inspections	...	10
Milkshops	No. on Register	...	2
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	4
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	4
Bakehouses	„ „	...	8
Milkshops	No. of Inspections	...	12
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	...	12
Slaughter houses	„ „	...	16
Bakehouses	„ „	...	32
Piggeries	„ „	...	6

Factory and Workshop Act.

I. INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES		Inspections made.	Number of		Prosecutions.
			Written notices.		
Factories	... ..	... 9	—		—
(including factory laundries)					
Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	... 29	—		—
(including workshop laundries)					

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.		Found	No. of Defects		Referred to
			Remedied.		H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under Public Health Act.					
Want of cleanliness	...	—	—		—
Want of ventilation	...	—	—		—
Overcrowding	—	—		—
Want of Drainage of floors		—	—		—
Other nuisances	...	—	—		—
Sanitary accommodation.					
Insufficient	—	—		—
Unsuitable and defective...		—	—		—
Offences under the Factories and Workshops Act.					
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouses	—	—		—
Other offences	—	—		—

III. OUTWORKERS LISTS.

Nil.

IV.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register.		Number.
Bakehouses	...	8
Other Workshops	...	33
		—
		41

V.

Other Matters.

Nil.

ADOPTIVE ACTS BYELAWS and REGULATIONS.**Acts.**

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 (Pt. iii.)

Bye-laws and Regulations.

Common Lodging Houses (Bye-laws as to) 1911.

Slaughter Houses (Bye-laws as to) 1908).

New Streets and Buildings, Structure and Drainage, 1892.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Regulations as to) 1907.

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	3,665	80	..	21·8	53	14·4	17	..	5	62	36	9·8
1909	3,652	90	..	24·6	72	19·7	11	..	12	133	61	16·7
1910	3,638	69	..	18·9	58	15·9	13	..	4	59	45	12·3
1911	3,624	69	62	17·1	70	19·2	19	8	6	96	59	16·2
1912	3,610	87	82	22·7	45	12·4	17	7	2	24	35	9·6
1913	3,595	75	72	20·0	65	18·0	22	4	8	111	47	13·0

At Census of 1911 : Total population at all ages, 3,628 ; Number of inhabited houses 755 ; Average number of persons per house 4·81 ; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 2,478

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.		
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	4
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..
Other forms of T'culosis	5	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Totals	19	..	..	11	1	7	..	..	4

Isolation Hospital : Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ...	46	7	2	2	1	1	5	6	22	27
{ Uncertified ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis...	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Bronchitis ...	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Alcoholism ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases...	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	18
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	47	8	2	2	1	1	5	6	22	27

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE IV..

Infant Mortality.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	{	Certified ..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
		Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals				4	0	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	8

Nett Births in the Year	{	legitimate	65	Nett Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	8
		illegitimate	7			illegitimate infants	0

Wantage Rural District.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The district may be roughly divided into the northern portion consisting of the Vale of the White Horse and the southern portion consisting mainly of Chalk Downs. The geological formations of the vale are chiefly Kimmeridge Clay, Gault and Upper Greensand. Hanney, Denchworth and Goosey are on the Kimmeridge Clay; Grove and Challow on the Gault (Clay); while a line of villages extending from Sparsholt to Harwell and Upton marks the outcrop of the water-bearing Upper Greensand. The remainder of the District consists of Chalk Downland, here and there covered with Gravel, Sand or Clay of the Tertiary formation.

The district is almost entirely agricultural; an iron foundry at East Challow, which employs a fair number of hands, being the only large manufacturing industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—

At Census 1901	...	...	11,842
At Census 1911	...	...	12,028
Estimated to middle of 1913	...		12,069

Births.—Two hundred and fifty-seven births were registered as occurring in the District; to which must be added 5 births belonging to the District, which took place elsewhere.

Of the nett total of 262, 132 were males and 130 females. Illegitimate births numbered 12.

The birth-rate is 21·7, as compared with 20·6 in 1912, 21·1 in 1911 and an average of 23·3 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths.—One hundred and thirteen deaths were registered as occurring in the District; of which 1 death was that of a non-resident, while 32 deaths of residents took place and were registered elsewhere. The nett total of deaths to be credited to the District is therefore 144, which gives a death-rate of 11·9, as compared with 13·8 in 1912, 13·6 in 1911 and an average of 13·7 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Infant Mortality.—Seventeen deaths of infants under one year of age took place. The infant mortality rate is 64 per 1,000 births, as against 60 in 1912, 62 in 1911 and an average of 83 for the 10 years 1902-1911.

Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases during each of the past 3 years.

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	1	-	1
Measles	...	2	2	-
Scarlet Fever	...	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	2	2	3
Diphtheria	...	2	1	-
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		4	-	1
(under 2 years of age).				
Totals	...	11	5	5

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis, together with the death-rates, for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death-Rate
1903	12	1·01	1	·08
1904	17	1·43	3	·25
1905	11	·92	3	·25
1906	18	1·51	10	·84
1907	3	·25	6	·50
1908	5	·42	4	·33
1909	6	·50	4	·33
1910	9	·75	5	·42
1911	15	1·24	2	·16
1912	4	·33	5	·41
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	10·0	·85	4·3	·36
1913	13	1·07	3	·24

Deaths from Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death-rate, for 1913 and the preceding 10 years.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	8	·67
1904	10	·84
1905	16	1·34
1906	13	1·09
1907	9	·75
1908	9	·75
1909	9	·75
1910	14	1·16
1911	17	1·41
1912	18	1·49
Average for 10 years 1903—1912.	12·3	1·03
1913	18	1·49

Prevalence of Acute Infectious Diseases.

CASES NOTIFIED.

		1911.	1912.	1913.
Enteric Fever	...	1	4	4
Scarlet Fever	...	28	27	14
Diphtheria	...	17	5	8
Erysipelas	...	4	8	9
Puerperal Fever	...	1	-	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	-	-	1
Totals	...	51	44	39

The following table shews the parishes in which the cases occurred in 1913.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Ardington ..	5	—	—	1	—	—
Beedon ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blewbury ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chaddleshworth ..	4	1	1	—	—	—
Challow, West ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Childrey ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Chilton ..	—	3	—	—	—	—
Compton ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Denchworth ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grove ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hampstead Norris ..	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hanney, East ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hendred, East ..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ilsey, West ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Letcombe Regis ..	2	—	1	—	—	—
Upton ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ..	14	8	4	9	3	1

Scarlet Fever.—The cases at Ardington occurred in two families living next door to one another; the second family probably became infected from the first. In the first case which arose, the nature of the illness was not recognised until the fourth week of the disease, and in the meantime other members of the family had become infected. At Chaddleshworth, all the cases occurred among children attending the village school. Infection was spread by a child who had the disease in a mild form; the nature of the illness was not recognised, medical advice was not sought and the child attended school until other cases arose, when

the local doctor discovered her in school in a state of peeling. The two cases at Letcombe Regis occurred in the same establishment.

Diphtheria.—The cases at Chilton arose in two adjoining houses, the first case having infected the other two. Three of the cases in Hampstead Norris parish occurred at different times among children attending the village school. The school was visited on several occasions and all children present examined, while children absent from school without a satisfactory explanation were examined in their own homes. No other suspicious cases were discovered, and the conclusion arrived at was that the disease was contracted out of school, probably from some person or persons who were suffering from it in a mild form. The remaining case in the parish arose at Hermitage and had no apparent connection with the other cases.

Enteric Fever.—The origin of the cases at Chaddleworth and Letcombe Regis could not be traced, neither could the origin of one of the cases at East Hendred. The other case at East Hendred occurred in the same household as two cases in 1912. On all three occasions the premises were carefully examined and found to be free from any sanitary defect likely to give rise to the disease. The water supply was satisfactory and there was no reason to suspect milk or other food. The possibility of a "carrier" of the disease being present in the family was recognised and material from three members was obtained through the courtesy of the medical attendant and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results were negative in two cases; in the third, bacilli having some of the characteristics of the Typhoid Bacillus, but not entirely typical, were isolated. It was considered advisable to institute the precautions necessary in the case of "carriers" and these have been continued ever since.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—At the time of notification the acute stage had passed, and the patient, a child of two, was perfectly well excepting for more or less complete paralysis of both legs. The house was in an unusually isolated position and the patient

was said never to have been in contact with other than members of her own family; all of the latter were and had been healthy. No similar cases were known to exist in the neighbourhood and not even a hypothetical cause of the disease could be adduced. The child was eventually sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for treatment of the paralysis.

The remaining cases in the above table call for no special comment.

Prevalence of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—In the first half of the year Measles was more or less prevalent in the parishes of Hampstead Norris, Blewbury, East Hendred and Upton, and in September a few more cases arose at Hampstead Norris.

Whooping Cough was more or less prevalent in the first half of the year in the parishes of Aldworth, Compton, Grove, Spars-holt, East Ilsley, Hampstead Norris and Farnborough.

Cases of Chicken pox and Mumps were reported from various parishes.

Closure of Schools.—During the year, the following schools were closed for infectious diseases.

FOR MEASLES.

Hampstead Norris from Jan. 6th to Jan. 20th.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

Compton from Jan. 15th to March 3rd.

Farnborough from June 4th to July 8th.

FOR SCARLET FEVER.

Chaddleworth from Nov. 11th to Nov. 24th.

Isolation Hospitals.—There is no hospital in the District for the isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever; but cases of these diseases are received in the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital by agreement. During the year, 9 cases of Scarlet Fever and 5 cases of Diphtheria were removed to this Institution.

The Council have erected a corrugated iron building on the Ridgeway for the reception of patients suffering from Small-pox. The hospital is not furnished but arrangements have been made to furnish at once should the necessity arise.

Bacteriological Examination and Provision of Antitoxin.

The Council have authorised the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria and have undertaken payment for Antitoxin used in the treatment of this disease.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

Primary notifications of 44 cases of Phthisis and of 16 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year. The County Tuberculosis Officer paid 36 primary visits and 16 subsequent visits to notified cases and 12 primary and 13 subsequent visits to suspected cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish, compiled from information supplied by Mr. Westbrook and Mr. Harris.

ALDWORTH. There is a deep public well in the village; also a large tank near the church, in which rain water from the church roof is stored and from which it is fetched by cottagers, some of whom live over half-a-mile distant. Private wells for the remainder of the parish.

ARDINGTON. A few houses in the south of the parish are supplied from an estate reservoir. Private wells for the remainder of the parish.

BEEDON. One deep public well in the village. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

BLEWBURY. Springs and private shallow wells.

BRIGHTWALTON. One deep public well in the village. Private wells.

CATMORE. One deep public well in the village. Private wells.

CHADDLEWORTH. Private wells—deep wells in chalk.

CHALLOW, EAST. During the year, the District Council's waterworks for the supply of the village were completed. The supply is derived from a deep well with adits which tap the Upper Greensand; from the well the water is conducted by siphonage to a small service reservoir having a capacity of 3,600 gallons, thence distributed to the village by means of standpipes. The supply will be available for the northern part of the village, a few outlying houses only being beyond the area of distribution. At the end of the year about 20 houses were being supplied; the remainder of the parish being dependent upon private wells averaging about 30 feet in depth.

CHALLOW, WEST. The village is supplied by estate waterworks. Sixteen houses near the Station are supplied with water brought by rail daily.

CHARLTON. Four houses are supplied by the Wantage Water Company; the remainder are dependent upon private wells averaging about 20 feet in depth.

CHILDREY. Private wells which average about 35 feet in depth.

CHILTON. Private wells which average about 30 feet in depth.

COMPTON. Private wells and land springs.

DENCHWORTH. One public deep well; private wells.

FARNBOROUGH. One public deep well; private wells.

FAWLEY. Two public deep wells; private wells.

GOOSEY. About 6 cottages obtain water from a stream, the remainder from deep wells on neighbouring farms.

GROVE. Supplied by the Wantage Water Company.

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS. This is a very large parish and consists of the village of Hampstead Norris with abundant spring water near the surface; the village of Hermitage with shallow wells and land springs; Worldsend, Eling, Both-hampstead and Wyld Court have deep wells.

HANNEY, EAST. Private shallow wells.

HANNEY, WEST. Private shallow wells.

HARWELL. Private wells in the exposed Upper Greensand.

HENDRED, EAST. Private wells averaging about 50 feet in depth.

HENDRED, WEST. Private wells averaging about 40 feet in depth.

ILSLEY, EAST. Private shallow wells.

ILSLEY, WEST. Private wells averaging about 30 feet in depth.

LETCOMBE BASSETT. Deep wells in chalk.

LETCOMBE REGIS. Shallow wells in the exposed Upper Greensand. Many of the wells are contaminated and a scheme for the provision of a new supply is being considered by the District Council.

LOCKINGE, EAST. Six houses are supplied from estate water-works and one house is connected with the Wantage Water Company's mains. Private wells, averaging about 35 feet in depth, for the remainder of the parish.

LOCKINGE, WEST. Two houses supplied by the Wantage Water Company. Private wells, averaging about 30 feet in depth, for the remainder.

PEASEMORE. Deep wells in chalk.

SPARSHOLT. Private wells mostly shallow.

UPTON. Private wells, averaging about 20 feet in depth.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse.—The following villages are sewered.

ARDINGTON. Besides slop water and surface water, the sewers take the contents of a few water closets. Sewage is dealt with by means of septic tanks and filters.

EAST CHALLOW. The sewers have been converted from surface water drains. A few water closets are connected. Sewage is treated in open settling tank and clinker filters.

CHARLTON. The sewers convey slop water and surface water only. The contents are received into a covered septic tank; thence discharge in the brook, in the course of which are three filters composed of broken stone. A new scheme is being devised.

CHILDREY. Besides slop water and surface water, the sewers convey the contents of a few water closets. The replacement of the old sewage tank and filter beds by a modern system, consisting of screening and detritus chambers, septic tanks and bacterial filters, was completed during the year.

EAST HENDRED. The sewers, some of which were originally surface water drains, convey the contents of a few water closets as well as slop water and surface water. The sewage is treated by means of a septic tank, clinker filters and irrigation. The effluent has at times been unsatisfactory and improvements to the system are under the consideration of the District Council.

HARWELL. The contents of a few water closets with slop water and surface water are received into the sewers, some of which were originally surface water drains. After passing through a septic tank and shallow limestone filters the sewage goes directly into the brook. The effluent has occasionally been unsatisfactory and a new scheme is being considered by the District Council.

EAST LOCKINGE. Is connected with the Ardington system of sewers. No water closets.

WEST LOCKINGE. Is connected with the Ardington system of sewers. No water closets.

With the exceptions noted above, closet accommodation consists principally of vault privies and pail privies.

There is no public scavenging in the District.

Housing.—During the year, the District Council commenced building 4 cottages at Harwell, to be rented at 3/9 or 4/- a week, inclusive of rates. A second scheme for the erection of 6 houses at Letcombe Regis, to let at 5/- each inclusive of rates, has been approved by the District Council.

There are no building byelaws in force in the District and no supervision is exercised over the erection of new buildings. So far as can be ascertained, 12 new houses were erected, during the year, in the following parishes. Blewbury (2), Compton (2), East Challow (2), West Challow (1) and Hampstead Norris (5). Three of these houses could be classed as labourer's dwellings; of the remainder, one was a station master's house and the other 8 were rented at from 5/- to 8/- per week.

There is a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes in many parishes, quite irrespective of the condition of the existing houses, many of which are very old and in poor repair; but sufficient information has not yet been obtained to enable a definite statement to be made as to the number of additional houses required.

The following table shews the work which has been done during the year under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

1	No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	147
---	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

2	No. of dwelling-houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	7
3	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...	—
4	No. of closing orders made	... ..	—
5	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders	..	9
6	No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	... ..	—
7	No. of demolition orders made	... ..	—
8	No. of dwelling-houses demolished (voluntarily)	...	1
9	General character of the defects found to exist		
	Dampness and dilapidations with poor lighting and ventilation.		

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated to carry out inspections, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article II. of the Regulations issued under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

Sanitary Inspections.—Mr. Westbrook, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, has supplied the following information.

Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work during the year.

No. of Different Premises visited...	...	...	2282
„ House-to-House Inspections	...	...	403
„ Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	3392
„ Complaints received	...	...	5
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	206
„ Notices served { Intimation	...	...	92
„ { Statutory	...	...	13,
„ Prosecutions	...	...	—
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	129

No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.

As to Privies, W.c.'s, Sink wastes, &c.	...	6
„ Drains and Cesspools	... ..	45
„ Pigs or other animals	... ..	12
„ Cow, Slaughter and Bakehouses	... ..	24
„ Deficient or impure water	... ..	5
„ Foul or dilapidated houses	... ..	68
„ Overcrowded houses	... ..	5
„ Houses unfit for habitation	... ..	9
„ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	... ..	15
„ Other Nuisances	... ..	20
No. of Premises disinfected	... ..	39
„ Water samples taken for examination	... ..	16
„ Food and drug samples	... ..	—
„ Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	... ..	—
„ W.c.'s provided	... ..	—
„ Earth closets provided	... ..	21
„ Wells closed	... ..	—
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	... ..	10
„ New wells sunk	... ..	—
„ Houses connected with water mains	... ..	—
„ Water certificates granted	... ..	—
Canal Boats, No. of inspections	... ..	—
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register...	—
	No. of Inspections	—
Milkshops	No. on Register	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	78
Slaughter houses	„ „	7
Bakehouses	„ „	55
Milkshops	No. of Inspections	—
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	„ „	389
Slaughterhouses	„ „	70
Bakehouses	„ „	227
Piggeries	„ „	12

Factory and Workshop Act.**I. INSPECTIONS.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections made.	Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories Including Factory laundries	4	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces ... including Workshop laundries	188	2	—
	192	2	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.			
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	
Want of ventilation ...			
Overcrowding ...			
Want of drainage of floors...			
Other nuisances ...			
Sanitary accommodation.			
Insufficient ...			
Unsuitable and defective ...			
Not separate for sexes ...			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...			
Breach of special sanitary requirements of bakehouses ...			
Other offences ...			
	2	2	

III.

Home Work.

Nil.

IV.

Registered Workshops.

Total No. of Workshops on Register 36

V.

Other Matters.

Nil.

**ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and REGULATIONS,
in force in the District.**

Acts.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Byelaws.—As to.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	11,977	296	..	24·7	103	8·6	..	..	15	50	122	10·1
1909	11,995	288	..	24·0	153	12·7	..	..	18	62	174	14·5
1910	12,014	287	..	23·8	127	10·5	..	..	21	73	145	12·0
1911	12,035	247	254	21·1	130	10·8	3	37	16	62	164	13·6
1912	12,049	242	249	20·6	141	11·7	3	29	15	60	167	13·8
1913	12,069	257	262	21·7	113		1	32	17	64	144	11·9

At Census of 1911 : Total population at all ages, 12,028 ; Number of inhabited houses 2891 ; Average number of persons per house 4·16 ; Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 74,500

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds.		
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	8	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	5
Erysipelas	9	..	..	1	..	2	5	1	..
Scarlet fever	14	..	..	10	3	1	..	..	9
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44	..	2	22	4	11	3	2	..	
Other forms of T'culosis	16	..	1	8	3	2	2	..	..
* Totals	99	..	4	48	15	18	11	3	14	

Isolation Hospitals : Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital and Wantage Rural District Small-pox Hospital.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
All causes { Certified ...	137	15	1	1	1	7	19	27	66	33
{ Uncertified ...	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Enteric Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis...	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	3
Rheumatic Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	14	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	4
Bronchitis ...	13	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ...	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Suicide ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases...	46	2	..	..	..	1	3	6	34	17
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Totals	144	17	1	1	1	7	19	28	70	33

